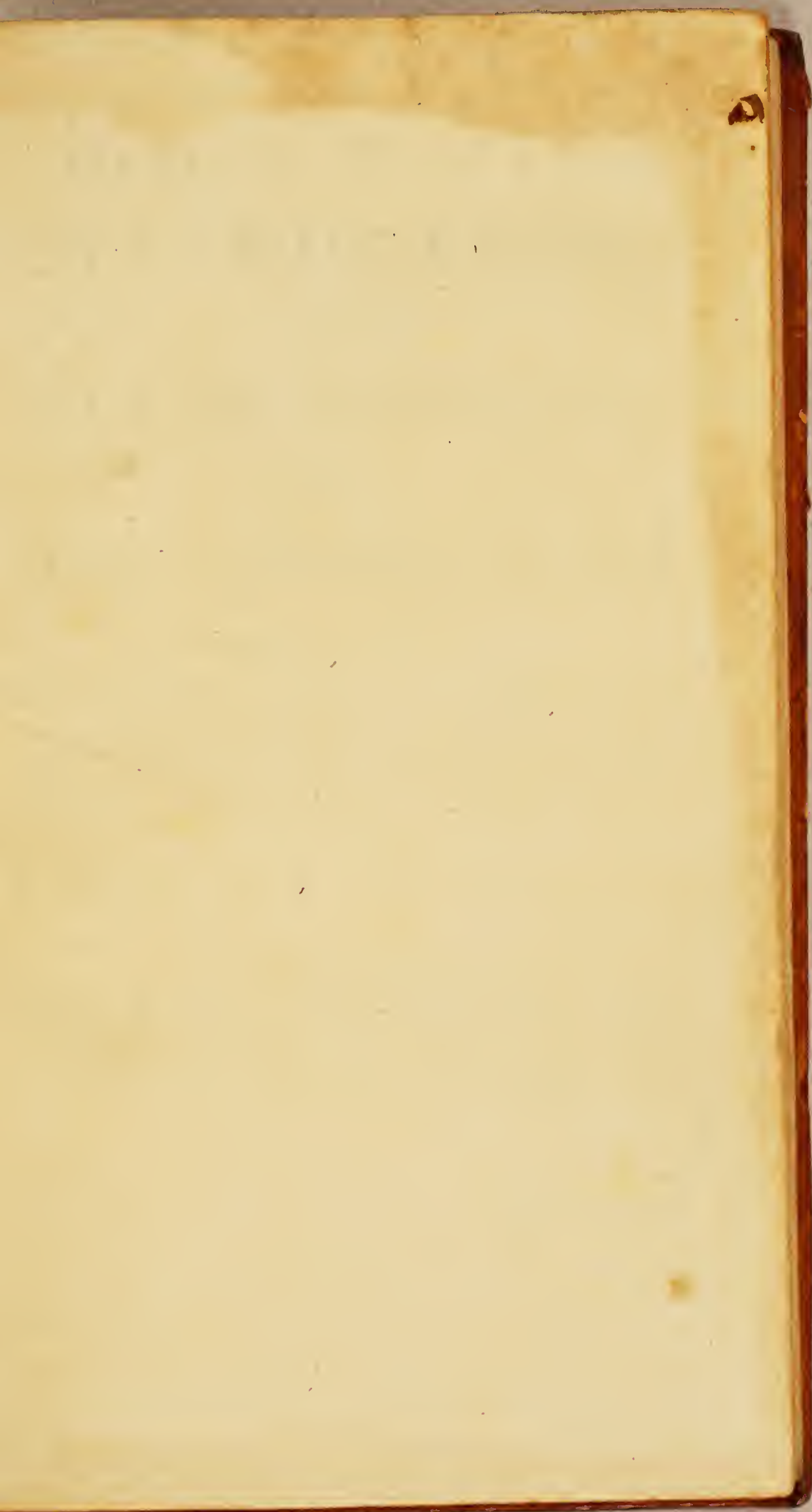




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Brown University





GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS  
TO THE  
JURY

OF THE  
COURT OF COMMONS

IN THE  
CASE OF

THE  
PEOPLE OF THE  
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX  
V.  
THE  
PEOPLE OF THE  
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

IN THE  
COURT OF COMMONS

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V.  
THE  
PEOPLE OF THE  
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX



GENERAL WOLFE'S  
INSTRUCTIONS

T O

YOUNG OFFICERS:

ALSO HIS

ORDERS for a Battalion and an Army.

TOGETHER WITH

The ORDERS and SIGNALS used in Em-  
barking and Debarking an Army by Flat-  
bottom'd Boats, &c.

A N D

A PLACART to the CANADIANS.

To which is prefixed

The Resolution of the House of Commons for  
his MONUMENT; and his CHARACTER,  
and the Dates of all his Commissions.

A L S O

The DUTY of an ADJUTANT and  
QUARTER-MASTER, &c.

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L O N D O N:

Printed for J. MILLAN, opposite the Admiralty,  
Whitehall. M DCC LXVIII.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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---

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HOUSE of COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21st, 1759.

RESOLVED,

**T**HAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to desire his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the ever lamented late commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces, on an expedition against Quebec, Major General JAMES WOLFE; who, surmounting by ability and valour all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, in the arduous and decisive battle against the French army, near Quebec, fighting for their capital of Canada, in the year 1759; and to assure his Majesty, this house will make good the expence of erecting the said monument.—At the same time it was resolved, That the thanks of the house be given to the Admirals and Generals employed in this glorious and successful expedition against Quebec.

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ACCOUNT



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# ACCOUNT

## O F

### GENERAL WOLFE.

**M**AJOR General James Wolfe, son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, born at Westerham in Kent 11th January 1726. By nature formed for military greatness; his memory retentive, his judgment deep, his comprehension amazingly quick and clear, his constitutional courage not only uniform and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he possessed that higher species of it, strength, steadiness, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obstruct nor dangers deter. With an unusual liveliness, almost to an impetuosity of temper, not subject to passion; with the greatest independence of spirit, free from pride. Generous almost to profusion, he contemned every little art for the acquisition of wealth, whilst he searched after objects for his benevolence; the deserving soldier never went unrewarded. Inferior officers experienced his friendly generosity. Constant and distinguishing in his attachments, manly and unreserved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners, he enjoyed a large share of the friendship, and almost the universal good-will of mankind; and, to crown all, sincerity and candour, a true sense of honour, justice, and public spirit seemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform tenor of his conduct.

He



He betook himself very early to the profession of arms, and with such talents, joined to the most unwearied assiduity, no wonder he was singled out as a most rising military genius; even so early as the battle of La-feldt, when scarce twenty, he exerted himself in so masterly a manner at a very critical juncture, that he was promoted to be a major of brigade, and got the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of the army.—During the whole war he went on without interruption forming the military character, was present at every engagement, and never passed undistinguished. Even after the peace, whilst others lolled in pleasure's downy lap, he cultivated the arts of war, and introduced (without one act of inhumanity) such regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps, that as long as the six British battalions on the plains of *Minden* are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's stand amongst the foremost of that day. Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great minister who roused the sleeping genius of his country called him into higher spheres of action. He was early in the most secret consultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did at Louisbourg, are recent in every memory.

He no sooner returned from thence than he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec: there his abilities shone in their brightest lustre; in defiance of numberless unforeseen difficulties from the nature of the situation, from the great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place, and his bad state of health, he persevered with unwearied diligence, practising every stratagem of war to effect his grand purposes: at last, alone in opinion, he formed and executed that great, that dangerous, yet necessary plan, which drew



out the French to their fatal defeat, and will for ever denominate him the Conqueror of Canada. But there tears will flow, there when within the grasp of victory, he first received a ball through his wrist, which immediately wrapping up, he went on with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example; but, in a few minutes after, a second fatal ball through his body obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where roused from fainting in his last agonies by the sound of, "They run;" he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God; I die contented;" and almost instantly expired.

Sunday Nov. 17th, at seven in the morning, his Majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two signal guns for the removal of his remains: at eight the body was lowered into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by twelve twelve-oar'd barges to the Point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief closing the lips of the barges crews, minute guns firing from the ships at Spithead to the time of landing at Portsmouth Point, the ceremony continuing one hour. The 41st regiment of foot was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the royal regiment of artillery, marched from the parade to the bottom of the Point to receive his remains. At nine the body was landed and put into a hearse, attended by a mourning coach, and proceeded through the garrison. The colours on the forts were struck half flag-staff, the bells muffled, rung in solemn concert with the march, minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of royal artillery led the van, with arms reversed; the corpse followed, and the



41st regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed, they conducted the body to the Land-Port Gates, where the artillery opened to the right and left, and the hearse proceeded through them on their way to London. Though many thousands assembled on this occasion not the least disturbance happened, nothing was heard but the murmurs of broken accents in praise of the ever-to-be admired hero. At night, on the 20th, his remains were deposited in his family vault at Greenwich.

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### Adjutants Duty of the British Foot.

**A**DJUTANTS are to see all detachments before they be sent to the parade; that their arms be clean, their ammunition, accoutrements, &c. in good order, and that a serjeant be sent with them to the parade.

That they always choose three or four good serjeants that can write well, to wait orderly, and, if occasion happens, to carry verbal messages.

That they keep an exact journal of the duty of every one in their respective regiments; viz. all detachments, all sick, gone to or returned from the hospital, deserted, dead, entertained from year to year, discharged, or absent by leave; and that they give in a weekly return every Friday morning to the major of brigade in the usual method, to be given to the general of foot on Saturday morning.

That they always take care to send their sick to the hospital, and take measures for carrying the arms and accoutrements of the sick.

That all the adjutants of the British corps keep an exact list of duty with the majors of brigade; that they may see justice performed, and be able to

tell every body when they are near duty, in order to keep in camp, and provide accordingly.

That all adjutants keep constantly to all the rules and forms of discipline and exercise, now used in the British Foot, and on no pretence whatever to change or let fall any of the said customs till farther orders.

That when any detachment is sent out, a serjeant be sent with any number above ten, and a subaltern with any number above twenty. A serjeant may command to twenty, and a subaltern to thirty; and as the number of men doubles, to double the officers. A captain may command from fifty to an hundred. One captain, three subalterns, five serjeants, one hundred men; and so in proportion to greater numbers.

### Orders for the Quarter-masters of the British Foot.

A quarter-master of a regiment should be an honest careful man, exact at his pen, and a good accomptant; very well skilled in the detail of a regiment, and ought constantly to know every individual circumstance of a regiment, as to duty and finances.

In garrison, he is always to be employed in seeing the quarters kept clean, and receive all things belonging to the vivres and hospital; provide all the camp equipage, and on all distributions of carriages, provisions, materials for work, to receive and distribute according to order, keep exact accounts, and return what is necessary or ordered, that the regiment may not be answerable for what is missing. That he be very careful in inspecting the bread and provisions, that no unwholsome food be received; and take care that deliveries be made  
in



in just time. And whereas there are a great many things belonging to this employ which cannot be recited here, and that happen without rule, antient custom, and the custom of war, must be followed.

### Orders for British Foot in Camp.

That all commanding officers, especially the majors of each battalion, take care that good communications be made on each flank; that grand divisions may march, if necessary; and that the camp be always kept clean, by making houses of office often; and have sentinels, that none may ease themselves any-where else.

That all sutlers, butchers, &c. take care to bury all their garbage and filth; and not to sell any thing after nine at night, on pain of being punished, as the major or adjutant shall think fit.

That no tents or huts be permitted in the front, or kitchens, or any thing but the quarter guard and houses of office, which are to be at least one hundred paces in the front of the quarter guard.

That no sutler offer to harbour any body in the regiment without the major's knowledge; who is to be very strict in examining what they are, and from whence they came, and have good security for their honesty.

That the major visits the sutlers very often; and not suffer any unwholesome provisions or liquor to be sold, or bad weights and measures used. In case he finds any, to acquaint the provost-general, who is to put the law in execution against them.

That no gaming be allowed any where but at the quarter guard.

That no soldier stir out of camp without his officer's leave; and none all night, but by the commanding



manding officer's : the rolls to be called three times a day, and the absent punished.

That when any general officer comes to the head of the line, and the regiment under arms, all officers take their spontoons, and stand to their posts.

That every night, at retreat beating, the picquet draw out at the head of the colours three deep, and there go through all the manual exercise, and then be dismissed.

That the captain of the picquet order a patrol to go constantly every night, to put out all lights in sutlers tents, and suffer no noise to disturb any body, in the rear or any where else.

That all officers, when they are relieved from any post in the camp, or out-post, keep their men together, and march them to the corps they belong to, and then dismiss them ; and that they do not suffer the men to straggle, or offer to come off without their men with them.

That all officers march their men to the general parade in all the accustomed formalities, and draw them up in their rank, and keep their spontoons in their hands : they ground their arms, if so required.

That all officers under the rank of a brigadier encamp with their regiments, except there be an house near the regiment, not marked by the quarter-master-general ; in such case, the colonel, or officer commanding the regiment, may take the said house.

That the quarter guard turn out, and give the respective generals the honours due to them.

### Orders for the British Foot on the Day of March.

That no reveillé beats the day the army is to march, except ordered on purpose.

That

That so soon as a general beats, all officers and soldiers dress themselves, and prepare for a march.

That when the assembly beats, to strike and pack up all the tents, load all the baggage, call in the quarter and rear guards, and to stand to their arms in the streets.

That at the hour appointed for marching, all the drummers beat a march at the head of the line, and the minute they have done, all are to form and complete; and when over, the drum is to beat either on the right or left, where the march begins: all are to wheel, and begin the march at the same time.

That all officers march in their posts; and that no serjeant or soldier stir out of his rank and file.

That great care be taken to keep silence; and not to have large intervals in the divisions, or large distance in the ranks.

That all colonels and commanding officers see their regiments encamped before they quit them: and all captains and subalterns to see their men be encamped before they pitch their own tents.

That all brigadiers see their brigades into camp.

That when a regiment sends for straw, wood, or forage, there be an officer sent with them, which is generally the regimental quarter-master, to keep the men from plundering or committing any disorders, and lead them back to their regiments; and if there be danger, to send a sufficient guard with them.

That in case the commander in chief meets the army on the march, in order to see the march, all officers to alight, and see the men march in good order, and salute him; but not to salute the general of the foot, on the march, but to alight, and take their spontoons.

That so soon as the regiments come to the line, all the officers alight and march in order.



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Large



### *Directions to Travellers, &c.*

Large fowls, if we cannot have them whole, their head, legs, and wings are acceptable; small birds are easily preserved by opening their bodies under the wing, and taking out their entrails. Stuff them with oakum or tow, mixed with pitch or tar, and being thoroughly dried in the sun, wrap them close and keep them from moisture.

The eggs of all, with the nets of the small, not omitting those of snakes, lizards, and tortoises, sea eggs, urchins, and stars.

Plants. Take that part of either tree or herb with flower, seed, or fruit on them, but if none gather them; and if the leaves by the root differ from those above, take both, put them into a book or a quire of brown paper (which you take with you) as soon as gathered, and once a week shift them to a fresh place to prevent rotting them or the paper.

Plants, seeds, and dry fruits, as nuts, pods, heads, husks, &c. with their leaves, flowers and fruit, if possible, dried and wrapp'd in paper; also a peice of the wood, bark, root, gum, or rosin of any tree or herb that is remarkable for beauty, smell, use, or virtue.

Insects; as beetles, spiders, grasshoppers, bees, wasps, fire-flies, &c. may be drowned as caught, in a wide mouth'd glass or phial of the said spirits or pickle, which you may carry in your pocket. Butterflies and moths, or night-butterflies, having mealy wings, which may be rubb'd off with the fingers, should be pinned when caught, and give the body a pinch to put it out of pain.

The best method to preserve their beauty is to pin them in a chip or cork-bottomed box, covering them with tobacco dust, snuff, or beat pepper, to save them from devouring insects.

Sea-shells are very acceptable, yet the land and fresh water are the most rare. Get them alive, and keep them whole.

Shells, &c. not otherwise to be had, are to be found in the stomachs of various large fish, and sometimes in small, as soles, &c. and on the backs of whales, &c.

Oysters,

### *Directions to Travellers, &c.*

Oysters, cockles, scollops, &c. viz. Bivalves, or shells in pairs, should be preserved with their original ligaments or fixtures.

Sea and water-shells of the trochi, wilk, snail, volute, or buccina, &c. species have an operculum or door (without which they are not complete) these they shut when at rest to defend; the few without adhere to the rocks or ground for defence.

Clear the large of their fish without boiling if possible; the small may be kept with the operculum, and fish in them, without offence, in bran, sand, &c. to be dry.

Boiling oft hurts and even changes the colour; as lobsters, crabs, &c. corals, and all sea plants; weeds, &c. are beautiful.

Never let your shells, corals, &c. be touch'd with any coroding acids, such as spirit of salt, aqua-fortis, vinegar, &c. which will entirely destroy or exhaust them.

Small } Specimens } Large } Animals and Shells  
Large } of the } Small } are most esteem'd.  
when the different sizes cannot be had.

All coloured stones, earths, clays, minerals, metals, and ores to be taken as you find them; stones as have any resemblance to shells, fruits, wood, bones, &c. to be got as intire as you can, and slates that have the impression of plants, fishes, insects, or other bodies in or upon them; found in quarries, mines, pits, caves, or wherever the earth is opened.

N. B. Amongst plants, the most common grafs, rush, moss, fern, thistles, thorns, or vilest weeds you can find abroad, may meet with the same acceptance as scarce plants; so in all other things the most common as well as rare, i. e. whatever you meet with, may prove acceptable presents, and have gain'd preferment where money could not avail.



## Instructions for young OFFICERS.

By COLONEL WOLFE.

WHEN a young gentleman betakes himself to the profession of arms, ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> should seriously reflect upon the nature and duties of the way of life he has entered into, and consider, that it is not as the generality of people vainly imagine, learning a little of the exercise, saluting gracefully, firing his platoon in his turn, mounting a few guards (carelessly enough) and finally, exposing his person bravely in the day of battle; which will deservedly, and in the opinion of judges, acquire him the character of a good officer: no, he must learn cheerfully to obey his superiors, and that their orders and his own be punctually executed.

As there must of necessity be in a new battalion many young and uninformed officers, I shall, as briefly as I am capable, inform them what I think their duty, and what consequently is expected from them.

They are, without loss of time, to make themselves perfect masters of the exercise of the firelock; that they may be able to assist in training the young soldiers in arms.

They are constantly to be present at roll-calling; and so soon as they can make themselves acquainted with the names and persons of the men of the companies they belong to; and so soon as possible with their characters, that they may know the proper subjects to encourage, and point out as examples, as well those also whom it will be necessary to keep a strict hand over.

B

They

They are to observe that the men are dressed in a foldier-like manner, and conformable to the orders of the regiment.

They are to get exact lists of the mens necessities, and as well as the captains, of the arms, accoutrements, and stores.

They under the captains are to be answerable that the proportion of the foldiers pay, ordered by the commanding officer (*viz.*) two shillings and four pence per week, be laid out in good and wholesome provisions.

They are to visit their companies quarters at least thrice a week, see that they are kept clean, well aired, and beds made; and that if the landlords have any just cause of complaint against the foldiers, or the foldiers against the landlords, the aggrieved may, by application through the proper channel, find redress.

They should frequently chuse the hour of the foldiers dining for their visitation, that they may judge whether their victuals are comfortably cooked; they should particularly at that hour inspect the quarters of those men who are billeted upon houses of the lowest class, as they are most likely to be prevailed upon, by the disobedient foldier, to give him liquor for his meat.

They must now-and-then occasionally go round the quarters between nine and eleven at night, to see that the men keep regular hours, conformable to orders, not always trusting to the reports of serjeants.

A young officer should never think he does too much; they are to attend the looks of the men, and if any are thinner or paler than usual, the reasons of their falling off may be enquired into, and proper means used to restore them to their former vigour.



# GENERAL ORDERS.

SCOTLAND, DEC. 22, 1748.

**U**PON your arrival at the quarters allotted to the regiment under your command, you are, upon application from the excise or custom-house officer, to be assistant to them with what parties they may want, either to seize run goods, or to prevent an illicit trade being carried on, so prejudicial to his majesty's revenue and the fair trader.

As several disaffected and suspected persons are in the neighbourhood of your quarters, you are, so far as you are able, to enquire them out, and keep a watchful eye over all their motions, and if you should have reason to suspect that they are carrying on any designs against his majesty's person or government, you are, according to the urgency of the affair, to acquaint me with the particulars you may be able to learn, either by express or the post.

## General WOLFE's Commissions.

James Wolfe, Gent. 2d Lieut. in Col. Edw. Wolfe's Marines	}	3 Nov. 1741.
Ensign, }	12 Foot, Duroures, — — —	27 March, 1742.
Lieut. }	— — —	14 July, 1743.
Captain, 4 Foot, Barrell's, — — —		23 June, 1744.
Major, 33 Foot, Johnson's, — — —		5 Feb. 1746-7.
Major, 20 Foot, Lord George Sackville, Lord Bury,	}	5 Jan. 1748-9.
Lieutenant Colonel, 20 Foot, Lord Bury, Honynood, Kingsley,	}	20 March, 1749-50.
Colonel, Brevet, — — —		21 Oct. 1757.
Brigadier General, in America, — — —		23 Jan. 1758.
Colonel, 67 Foot — — —		21 April, 1758.
Major General, — — —		1759.
Killed at Quebec, 13 Sept. 1759, after a glorious Victory.		

As there are still several attainted and excepted persons lurking up and down the country, you are, upon the notice of any such person or persons being in your neighbourhood, to apply to the civil magistrate, or next justice of the peace, for a warrant to apprehend him or them, and, if occasion requires, to be assistant to them in the execution of such warrant; or if there should appear to you a likelihood of their making their escape by prolonging the time in applying to a justice of peace to apprehend them, or in case the civil magistrate should refuse to grant such a warrant, you are in either of these cases to seize them by military force, and secure them till they can be carried before the next justice of peace, to be by him committed to the nearest secure prison, in order to their being punished as the law directs.

As the spirit of jacobitism and disaffection is kept alive by popish priests and nonjuring ministers, and as these people are originally and principally the cause of all the evil proceeding therefrom, you are to be very alert on enquiring them out, and when you shall ever find any of them associating to more than the number prescribed by act of parliament, immediately seize them, procure proof of their having so associated, and carry them before the civil magistrate, or next justice of the peace, in order to their being committed to prison, and suffering as the act directs. But as a certain number of days are allowed to such popish priests and nonjuring ministers, in order to their informing against them, you must not meddle with them till after the expiration of the term allowed them by the act; when, if they should not have informed, they too are liable to the penalty of the act, and consequently you are to secure them, and carry them before the civil magistrate, &c.

As the disarming act was this summer carried into execution, I send you herewith the acts of parliament



ment relating thereto, that you may know more particularly the intent and meaning of the same; and when you shall find any person carrying arms who is not qualified by law, or by a warrant granted by me so to do, you are immediately to seize him and carry him before the civil magistrate.

In the execution of all or any of the above orders, or any which you may hereafter receive, you are to take care that no person be injured either in his person or property, on pain of the severest penalties the civil or military law can inflict on the person offending.

You are from time to time to let me know what you shall do in consequence of the above orders, and to transmit to me regularly the monthly returns of the regiment under your command, so as to be here by the 28th day of each month.

By the act passed last session of parliament, the time for the general abolishing the highland dress is enlarged to the 1st day of August 1749.

But that the wearing and use of such parts thereof as are called the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt, is absolutely prohibited and abolished from and after the 25th day of this instant December, and as to these particulars the law takes place from that day.

His grace the duke of Newcastle has therefore signified to me his majesty's commands, that the same be punctually observed throughout the highlands, and that I should give orders to all the troops quartered in those parts to be particularly attentive to this service, and to take all due care that the act be punctually executed and observed, and the offenders brought to punishment according to law.

In obedience to these his majesty's commands, you are to seize all such persons as shall be found offending herein, by wearing the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt, and carry them before a civil magistrate in the same dress, that he may be convinced



with his own eys of their having offended, in order to their being punished for the same according to law; in the performance of which, let no insult or abuse be offered to the person or persons of those who shall be so taken up and carried before the civil power, who are solely authorized to inflict the punishment as the act directs; but in case the magistrate before whom such offenders are carried shall refuse or neglect putting the law in execution, in that case let me know immediately the name of such magistrate, with the reason of his not doing it, that I may acquaint the duke of Newcastle with it, who will no doubt send immediately orders to the lord advocate of this country to prosecute him to the utmost for his contempt of the said act, by not putting it in execution.

That the people in the highlands might have no excuse by pleading ignorance, the lord chief justice Clerk wrote to the sheriffs depute of the highland counties, ordering them to give notice at every parish church, that they must quit the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt, on Christmas-day, as the act directs, otherwise they would be carried before the civil magistrate and punished for it accordingly.

I must likewise desire you will let me know from time to time what obedience the people pay to this act, for they must and shall obey it, with the names of those magistrates who are industrious in putting the laws in execution, that I may take an opportunity of thanking them for performing their duty, and acquainting the duke of Newcastle with it.

You may acquaint the magistrates and justices of the peace in your neighbourhood with the contents of this letter, since it may be the means of inciting them the more readily to perform their duty.

P.S. Let a copy of this letter be sent to the officers commanding the several detachments of your regiment respectively.

Major



## Major WOLFE's Orders,

At S T I R L I N G.

Feb. 12, 1748-9.—The major recommends very particularly to the men to keep their quarters clean, as he is convinced that nothing conduces more to their health; the serjeants and corporals will in visiting the quarters daily give the necessary attention to this article, that when the major, or any of the officers, inspect those quarters they may be found in proper order.

17.—The serjeants are always to wear their swords; they are not to put on great coats between troop-beating and tattoo, unless the weather should be remarkably bad: the corporals are never to be seen without their side-arms on.

19.—In order to prevent all future attempts towards passing any false money, the sentence of the court-martial to be put in execution against Samuel Hodgkinson, and Watkins the drummer. The major hopes it will effectually deter all men from such infamous and villainous practices; and he is determined to discourage as much as possible every act of knavery that may tend in the least to the discredit of the corps.

No soldier is to leave his guard during the 24 hours he is upon duty, without his officer's consent, as that and every other negligence, where the service is concerned, will be punished with rigour.

Every captain or commanding officer of a company is to appoint a place of parade for his company, where they are to be seen every morning at roll-calling by one of the officers, and from whence the corporals are to march the men for guard to the parade of the regiment. The major is to be acquainted

acquainted in writing with the place each captain fixes for his company.

24.—The soldiers are to avoid all kind of disputes with the inhabitants; and if at any time there should happen any tumult or riot, they are by no means to mix with the people of the town, or to be concerned with them. The officer of the guard is to order a detachment to seize any men who disobey these orders, and to make them prisoners; and the serjeants and corporals are required to prevent so much as depends upon them all quarrels and disturbances. It is likewise ordered there be not the least subject of complaint in any of the quarters.

25.—No soldier to go from his billet without leave, or by an order from the commanding officer of the company: any of the quarters that are found upon examination not fit for soldiers to continue in, shall be changed, and the officer who visited is to send in the names of such places to the quartermaster.

March 2.—Every subaltern officer of a company is to go round the quarters of his company at least once a week, and to see they are kept clean and the order obeyed.

6.—When the collector of the customs, or any of the officers of the revenue, apply to the officer upon duty to assist them, he is immediately to furnish a detachment, not exceeding a serjeant and 12 men, and make a report of it to the major, or whoever commands the regiment, as soon as possible.

7.—No men are allowed to work without the particular leave or recommendation of their captains or commanding officers, and their names to be given in writing to the major.

No working man is exempt from the reviews, nor is any man to be seen in the streets with a leather apron on, or other mark of his profession, and  
his



his regimental coat on ; whatever officer meets a man so offending is desired to confine him.

No serjeant, corporal, drummer, or private man, on any pretence whatsoever, sickness excepted, is to appear in the streets with a handkerchief about his neck.

9.—When soldiers walk in the country, they are not to break down either dykes or hedges, nor do any mischief whatsoever.

When ever any thing happens extraordinary in a company that should be reported, one of the officers is either to acquaint the major or commanding officer, or send his report of it in writing.

Every centry who is negligent on his post, or disobeys any orders he shall have received, will be severely whipped ; and if it can at any time be proved that a centry upon his post receives a bribe of whatever kind, whether money or drink, that may conduce him to do any thing contrary to his orders, or in any shape betray the trust put in him, shall be punished without mercy.

27.—When the subaltern officers have visited the companies quarters, they are to report to the captains, and if any thing is wrong the captains are desired to make it known to the major.

The captains are likewise desired to enquire into the manner of the soldiers messing, and give orders that a sufficient part of their pay be laid out to provide victuals, and to appoint serjeants and corporals over the different squads that these orders be obeyed.

## G L A S G O W,

April 3.—When any body of armed men are marched through the town, they are to keep silence and observe order in their march.

8.—It is positively ordered, that no soldier without the consent of his officer presume to purchase  
or



or change his linen or necessaries with another soldier on any pretence whatsoever.

9.—Any serjeant upon guard that suffers a prisoner to get drunk shall be brought to a court-martial; and if ever prisoners shall be brought in that condition to their trial, the court-martial are desired to enquire whether the serjeant or centry is in fault, and punish the offender. All the officers are to examine every return brought to them with the greatest care, that they may not sign an improper one by mistake.

The prisoners that are sent to the black hole are to be allowed nothing but bread and water during their confinement, and any serjeant or centry that suffers the disobedience of these orders, shall be confined and punished.—The serjeant of the guard to have two pence per day to provide them in bread and water, and the rest of their pay to be stopt by the companies to provide necessaries.

When the officers go round the quarters they are to observe the condition of the sick men, and if any thing is wanting, or that they are not kept clean, proper directions are to be given.

All discharges, furloughs, or passes, are to be made out by serjeants of companies, and no money is ever to be demanded on that account. The men in each company that have liberty to work, and to be absent from roll-calling, are to attend the orderly serjeant of the company every evening, to know if there is any orders relating to them.

May 25.—The corporals to be very careful to warn the men for exercise; and all other duties and the first man that absents himself, either from exercise or a review, shall immediately be tried and whipt at the head of the company he belongs to; and any corporal who neglects to warn the men when he received the orders for that purpose shall be



be broke: no excuse will be allowed for any who transgress this order.

Two captains, 6 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 6 corporals, and 300 men of the regiment are ordered to work upon the roads from the pass of Lancey to the head of Lockern, and to march from Glasgow the 5th of June, by his royal highness the Duke's orders, given at the camp at Hellenrit, the 25th of April 1748. The tour of all duties, whether with or without arms, shall be taken from the eldest downwards. All paviours, carpenters, smiths, miners, and bricklayers, to be sent upon this service.

The men of these professions that have leave to work are therefore to be called off, in order to march with the detachment.

No recruits to be sent, and the awkward men are not to go unless they happen to be of the trades above-mentioned.

The major recommends to the captains and commanding officers to provide a coarse shirt for the men to work in, to preserve their better linen, but no check shirts to be bought.

The quarter-master to give receipts for every thing he receives: 12 men of the detachment are to have arms and ammunition; they are to carry their cartridge boxes only.

All the serjeants are to have their halberds, and the corporals their firelocks, and ammunition in their cartridge-boxes; all the rest of ammunition to be taken in.

No man that is come lately out of the hospital to be sent on the roads, nor none that are not in perfect health.

June 1.—It has been observed, that soldiers have been seen in the streets in the night, and that they have behaved in a very irregular manner; the major therefore positively forbids any man to appear out of his quarters, without a written leave from his officer,



cer, from half an hour after tattoo is beat till the reveille: any man who shall presume to disobey this order, and shall be discovered, to be put the next morning into the dungeon, and confined there for four days upon bread and water.

The officers are desired to seize and confine any foldier they meet in the streets contrary to this order, that hereafter there may be no complaints of disorders committed in the night.

The officer of the guard shall be answerable for the men on duty with him. The major desires none of the officers will oblige him by their behaviour to give out any orders that may relate particularly to them; and hopes they will avoid all quarrels and disputes with the inhabitants, which must necessarily tend to their discredit and create mischief; as may plainly be perceived from what has already happened.

Subsistence to be sent for the detachment to the 24th of June.

The lists of each company to be given in both to the major and officer commanding the party, with each man's particular trade mentioned.—It is hoped that the order in relation to paviours, carpenters, &c. has been as much as possible obeyed. In the choice of these men for this duty, what camp necessities every man receives to be carefully marked down by the serjeant or corporal of his company, that the same may be returned to the stores when they come back, or others paid for, if any should be lost.

The captain who commands the detachment for the roads, and the other officers, will take care that the men be not imposed upon by the sutlers, and punish those severely that are found guilty of any frauds.

No officers are to do duty with arms but in their regimentals,



gimentals, or in red or blue; the officers that go to the roads are to march in red clothes.

June 5.—The major observes the unfoldier-like practice of not coming to the places of parade and exercise still continues, notwithstanding the orders he has already given to the contrary; he therefore desires the officers to imprison the first who shall dare to disobey, that a necessary example may be made.

Some foldiers of the most infamous characters have lately deserted from the regiment, and proper measures are taken to discover and apprehend them; the major gives notice that the first deserter that is caught will be tried by a general court-martial, and may expect no pardon.

14.—The soldiers are not to fish in gentlemens ponds or lochs without permission, nor are they to go above two miles into the country without leave in writing from the officer commanding the company. Any foldier who shall take his firelock out to shoot, or who shall be known to use nets or snares for catching game, will be punished very severely.

## EDINBURGH.

May 27, 1749.—Inclosed I send you by general Churchill's orders, a route for the march of three companies, six subalterns, &c. and 300 men from lord George Sackville's regiment under your command, to work upon the roads from the Pass of Lancey to the Head of Lochern. You have, annexed, orders and instructions which you are strictly to observe.

It is recommended to send sober men on this command, all disorderly men being to be objected against by major Caulfield, who is to have the entire direction of this work.

Arms and accoutrements to be carried with the party, for a serjeant, a corporal, and 12 men only.

The command to be composed of an equal number from each company in the regiment; and each man to receive from major Caulfield, or his assistant, one peck of oatmeal per week, which is to be accounted for to him out of the money arising from the work.

Signed,

Thomas Ashe Lee,  
major of brigade.

### Lord George SACKVILLE's Orders.

G L A S G O W.

July 7, 1749.—The soldiers who wait upon officers are to mount guard and do duty when ever their masters do; any corporal who neglects warning them will be broke. It is hoped that decency and a proper sense of their duty will for the future prevail upon the officers to attend divine service, that the commanding officer of the regiment may not be obliged to order them to march to church with their respective companies.

### Major WOLFE's Orders.

August 15.—The men are not to mount guard in their accoutrements till further orders; each man is to keep his buff clean and the brasses bright, that at all reviews, exercises, or otherwise, they may appear well under arms.

17.—No soldier will obtain a furlough who neglects applying to the commanding officer of the company he belongs to; nor will that or any other indulgence



dulgence be granted for the future but at the officer's request.

A serjeant or corporal commanding a detachment upon any kind of duty is to be answerable for the behaviour of his men; or if he neglects to confine or punish such as are guilty of crimes, or endeavours to conceal them, he himself will be punished for suffering such irregularities.

The orderly corporal of each company is to make a report in writing every morning before the guard mounts, to his captain or commanding officer, of the mens names that are to mount guard, the men sick in the hospital or in their quarters, and of any thing else that is proper to be reported; this is to be the constant practice of the regiment.

When a man returns to the regiment that had leave of absence for any time, one of the officers of that company is to acquaint the commanding officer of the regiment and give him back his furlough.

No non-commissioned officer is ever to change any duty he may be ordered upon, without first obtaining the consent of the officer commanding the company he belongs to, and afterwards the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment; nor is any soldier to change his duty but with his officer's approbation.

The soldiers that have leave to reap are to make up the duty they have missed to their companies.

Any soldier that presumes to marry clandestinely, wanting creditable witnesses, and shall neglect the publick ceremonies of the church, or that shall not consult his officer before his marriage, that the woman's character may be enquired into, every such offender will be punished with rigour.

Soldiers that contract debts on any pretence whatsoever will be punished.

No serjeant, corporal, drummer, or private man of any company, is to wear any other than his regi-

mental coat, waistcoat, and breeches, without the leave of his commanding officer.

October 4.—It is ordered, that upon no account whatever any future indulgence be given to such of the working men as have misbehaved, contracted debts, or appeared dirty and slovenly; and they are strictly forbid hereafter to work under severe penalties.

The allowance to a serjeant for small mounting is 13 s. at 2 s. a yard is 7 s. and the shoes 3 s. 6 d. the ballance to those that received shoes 2 s. 6 d. and those that did not are to be paid 6 s. The allowance for small mounting to a corporal or drummer, and private man, is 8 s. their shirts at 1 s. 4 d. per yard is 4 s. 8 d. shoes 3 s. 6 d. total 8 s. 2 d. For every man that has been clothed the captain or commanding officer is to pay 2 d. to the paymaster, and charge it to the soldiers.

The camp necessities that are wanting of what was delivered to each company when they marched to the roads is to be made good, except such as the officers can certify to have been worn out in the service, the rest is to be paid for by the men that lost them.

The officer upon duty is to be very exact in sending out the patrols to prevent disturbances, and seize such soldiers as dare to disobey the orders.

The major expects to see the men sober; and it is his orders, that they parade without noise, and in a soldier-like manner.

## P E R T H.

Oct. 27, 1749.—All the detachments are to report to the commanding officer at Perth once a fortnight, and with their first report they are to send a copy of their orders they receive from the commissioned



sioned and non-commissioned officers they relieve:—It is to be a standing order in the regiment, that when pay is ordered for parties, the money is to be given to the officer that commands. Watch-coats are to be delivered to the serjeant of the guard for all centries; they are to be worn from the retreat to troop-beating in the morning only.

Nov. 10.—The king has been pleased to appoint the right honourable lord viscount Bury to be colonel of this regiment, in the room of the right honourable lord George Sackville promoted.

Returns of arms and accoutrements to be prepared according to the form in the adjutant's hands; all the bad arms, accoutrements, and cartridge-boxes, are to be brought to the Green, and laid at the head of each company, on monday morning at the review. Every company is likewise to give in a return of such accoutrements and cartridge boxes as have already been condemned by the major, and they are not to be considered as in the regiment.

The guard to consist of one serjeant, two corporals, one drummer, and 30 men: an officer of the day to inspect; he is to march off, relieve the guard, see the duty done, and make his report: any serjeant in the officer's absence that suffers neglect of duty will be broke.

16.—When a soldier obtains a furlough it is to be registered in the company's book; and whatever soldier stays away longer than his leave of absence, without just reason, that time he has over-stayed is to be specified in the book, that such soldier may be refused a furlough upon any future application.—The men are likewise to be told that whoever makes an ill use of his officer's indulgence may expect to be punished at his return.

This week the men are to be paid their arrears to the 24th of October inclusive, and for the future they are to be cleared every muster.

The adjutant to mention the officer who is the next for duty in the publick orders, and that officer is not to go from the head quarters.

The officers are desired to observe the orders that have been given for frequently visiting the soldiers quarters, that they may be informed of their behaviour, and know in what manner they diet, and if the quarters are kept clean.

The serjeants and corporals are to give in an account in writing to the commanding officers of companies of the manner in which the different squads mess, the number that eats together, the houses where they diet, whether in their quarters or out, specifying the persons names that entertain such soldiers as do not eat in their quarters.

If any woman in the regiment has a venereal disorder, and does not immediately make it known to the surgeon, she shall upon the first discovery be drummed out of the regiment, and be imprisoned in the Tolbooth if ever she returns to the corps.

All soldiers that have the care of horses are to be provided with frocks.

The officer of the day is to understand himself upon duty in every respect relating to the service, and is very narrowly to overlook the guard and centries, and give orders for the patroles. The letting a prisoner escape is a reproach to the discipline of the regiment, and implies a remissness that cannot be too soon corrected.

When a prisoner is confined for theft he is to be put in irons.

The major observes, that the worst and idlest soldiers are those that are most frequently in venereal disorders, by which they are incapable of serving, and their duty is done by better men; he therefore thinks they should suffer for their intemperance; and orders that 6 s. be paid for the cure of the pox, and 4 s. for the clap; which sum of money is to be employed



ployed in providing necessaries and conveniencies for the hospital; and when the surgeon declares the man cured, the money is immediately to be paid him by the company in order to its being laid out for the common benefit of sick soldiers.

Jan. 1, 1750.—The soldiers may understand from the severity of the punishment of last monday and today, that a want of honesty and fidelity will be attended with the worst consequences to themselves, and that whoever acts the part of a villain must expect all the rigour of the strictest justice.

A list to be given to-morrow at orderly time of the number of women in the regiment that sell liquor of any kind, with the streets they live in, and by whose permission it is they sell such liquors, that proper measures may be taken to prevent their contributing to the uncommon villainies that have of late brought a reproach upon the regiment.

No soldier's wife is to futtle or sell liquor without the major's leave, on pain of imprisonment; and leave will only be obtained for such as are particularly recommended by the captain or commanding officers of companies.

A serjeant or corporal who brings a soldier drunk to the parade for duty, knowing him to be so, is immediately to be imprisoned together with the drunken soldier, in order to their being both punished as so scandalous and unfoldier-like practice deserves.

The recovering men of each company to be brought every monday morning to the doctor, that he may judge whether they are fit to do duty or not.

No non-commissioned officer is to presume to excuse any man from the review, exercise, or other duty, with or without arms, or take upon himself an authority that does not belong to him.

Letters

Letters have been sent to the major and other officers of the regiment unsigned; as this is a mean and underhand practice, it is positively forbid; if any man is discovered to be the writer of one of these sort of letters hereafter, he will be severely punished: the soldiers are to understand at the same time, when they have just and sufficient cause of complaint, they may address themselves in person to their officers, who will be ready to do them all manner of justice.

The companies are always to keep a copy of their muster-rolls, that they may at any time be referred to: the captain or commanding officers are never to carry them away when they leave their companies for any considerable time: the same to be done with such returns as are necessary to be preserved.

May 30.—No inhabitant of a town or other person, not serving in the army or navy, is ever to be received as a prisoner upon any guard, except when committed by the civil power, or confined for a capital crime as a present security; the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard is to be answerable for any disobedience of this order.

The shameful drunkenness observed among the men, on pay-days in particular, is thought in a great measure to proceed from their not putting in a proportion of their pay regularly into their messes: the officers are to remember they have been more than once required to be very exact in this part of their duty, and that there is a standing order in the regiment for frequently visiting the quarters and messes; they are likewise desired to consider that any neglect on their part brings the men to disorders and crimes, and consequently to punishment, which would be avoided by a proper care of them, and watch upon their conduct.

Any non-commissioned officer who neglects his squad, and suffers the men to have their arms, accoutrements,



countrements, or clothes dirty, and does not do his utmost to prevent drunkenness, will be broke.—The recruits are to be taught all parts of their duty with the utmost care: they are to be quartered with good and honest soldiers, and by no means suffered to associate with such as are of a different character, and known to be infamous.

If any man of the party for the roads presumes on any occasion, or for any cause whatever, to shew the same sort of disposition to mutiny and disobedience, as was observed in some soldiers of the last year's detachment, particularly in the castle of Stirling, captain Trapaud, and the officers ordered to command them, are to make an immediate and severe example of the offenders: and when any man of the detachment commits crimes of a high nature, or is remarkably idle, he is to be sent prisoner to the regiment, with his prosecution in writing signed by the commanding officer.—It is recommended to the officers to be very distinct in all their reports, and to keep all their accounts with the utmost regularity, that the difficulty and confusion of last year may be avoided.

The officers, or non-commissioned officers commanding detachments are always to pay the ferries they pass over, and give in their demands to the paymaster so soon as it is convenient.

As the soldiers when accused of theft often allege in their defence that they find the things by accident, which they are charged of having stolen; to prevent for the future all excuse of this kind, it is positively ordered, that a soldier who finds goods, money, or any thing else of even the most inconsiderable value, do immediately shew the same to one of the serjeants of the company, whose duty it is to acquaint the officer, in order to its being restored to the owner; any man who disobeys this order will be punished as a thief.

No

No man under pretence of his having been at work is to appear dirty in the streets; and such as spoil their clothes, or in any shape disobey orders, are to be refused the liberty of working.

If any officer of this regiment sees a non-commissioned officer, drummer, or private man of any corps, in or near the quarters of the regiment, the officers is to examine the passport, and send that man to the commanding officer of the regiment; and if any non-commissioned officer or private man of this regiment sees any man of another corps in or near the quarters, he is to conduct such person to the then commanding officer.

All serjeants, corporals, drummers, and private men, whether upon duty or furlough, are always to address themselves to the commanding officer, acquainting him with the business they are sent upon, and shewing him their passport or furlough.

No recruit is to be excused from mounting guard, nor allowed then to work in the intervals of duty, till he has been a twelvemonth in the regiment, and is thoroughly acquainted with the service.

If a serjeant or corporal of a guard allows any thing to be carried into the black hole, besides the bread and water as the order directs, the first who dares to connive at a practice so positively forbid, will be instantly broke; and any soldier who attempts to carry in provisions to the prisoners shall be put into the dungeon in irons.

No man that has ever been convicted of theft is to be sent to work at lord Glenorchy's, nor any that have been often tried by courts-martial, unless there be a visible reform, lest their behaviour bring a reproach upon the regiment.

It has been observed that the soldiers have of late been employed in all sorts of dirty work, such as carrying coals, filth, &c. in the streets, and have been busy in the holds of several ships; they likewise have  
condescended



condescended to clean the kennels: the colonel is ashamed and surprized to perceive that they are not below the meanest piece of drudgery for the meanest consideration; and since it is plain they have forgot what character they are in, the colonel for their credit, and the credit of the regiment, absolutely forbids all kind of dirty work whatsoever, and he will punish any offender with severity.

The colonel is very well pleased with the appearance of the men that are come from work, and with their performance this summer at the roads, and thanks the officers for the care they have taken of them, their diligence and activity; the sobriety and industry of the soldiers of that detachment are very much for the credit of the regiment, and must meet with general approbation. The colonel recommends to the captains and commanding officers of companies, to furnish their soldiers with every necessary that is wanting, and to advance such sums of money for them or their families as they judge proper.

## D U N D E E.

Oct. 4, 1750.—A centry having been knocked down and wounded, the officers of the regiment offer a reward of ten guineas to discover the person concerned. The custom of sleeping upon their posts, which some of the men have so shamefully practised of late, will encourage these attempts. The colonel takes this opportunity to tell the soldiers, that he looks upon sleeping, or any want of vigilance in the centry, to be the highest breach of military discipline, and of the most fatal and dangerous consequence; he therefore warns them all, that he is determined to make a dreadful example of the first offender. A centry is not to challenge  
5 before

before twelve at night, after which hour till the reveille he is to challenge all that passes ; but at no time of night is a centry to suffer himself to be assaulted with impunity, or surprized upon his post.

The recruits and every young soldier are, when centry, to be placed nearest the protection of the main guard.

X It is to be a fixed order in the regiment, that no serjeant of a company is to take upon him the debts of that company, nor otherwise to pay the company than by issuing the money as he receives it from the captain or commanding officer. At every payment of arrears an officer of a company to be present to see the accounts settled, and the ballance due paid.

In case of tumult or disturbance the officer of the day is immediately to take upon himself the command of the guard.

The colonel is extremely well pleased with the behaviour of the five companies since they came to town, and hopes they will continue the same regularity and sobriety, which they must be sure is of advantage to themselves, creditable to the regiment, and so useful to his majesty's service. As the officers are determined to discourage and punish every thing that is villainous and bad, so they are likewise resolved to countenance and reward such as distinguish themselves by a contrary behaviour.

The colonel being informed that the soldiers have got into a habit of gaming, insists on the serjeants and corporals doing that effectual part of their duty, so as to find them out, and put a stop to that very bad practice ; the first that they discover they are to confine, and they shall be brought to a court martial, and very severely punished.

If a serjeant or corporal, detached from the regiment on any duty whatsoever, shall return before he has executed it to the utmost of his ability, such  
serjeant



serjeant or corporal may expect to be broke the moment he joins the regiment.

The recruiting officers are to acquaint the lieutenant colonel in what manner the parties who were sent with them upon that service behaved.

When the orderly corporal of any company knows that any soldier of that company is taken ill, he is to report him to the surgeon immediately, and not wait till such sick soldier chuses to be reported, which is sometimes the case; these delays give time for the distemper to encrease before a remedy can be applied, and endangers the man's life: a corporal who disobeys this order will be broke.

By lord Bury's regulation, a soldier that works in his quarters, with his officer's leave, pays sixpence *per* week; but as those who work at gentlemen's houses and upon roads, at the request of particular people, have more labour, and wear out more necessaries than the others, they are only to pay three pence *per* week.

The money arising from this stoppage, after paying the serjeant-major and quarter-master serjeant, is to be applied for the relief of the sick, in necessary expences for the hospital, &c.

Whatever duty the soldiers are ordered upon, it is to be done with alacrity and diligence.—The officers are not to suffer any neglect or disobedience either in the non-commissioned officers or private men to go unpunished.—The magistrates of Aberdeen made a complaint of a robbery, that is supposed to have been committed by two soldiers of this regiment; the colonel was in hopes that these practices were at an end, and that the number of villains he has been forced to whip out of the regiment, had given sufficient warning, and removed the evil; but since there are some still left, he desires they may be assured, that he will contribute all in his power to hang the first rascal that shall be



found guilty of a crime of this sort ; and such as are not delivered over to the civil power may expect the severest and most exemplary punishment that the martial law can possibly inflict.

## B A M F F.

1750.—The colonel thinks the soldiers cannot better employ themselves in the intervals of duty than in some sort of work, and would by all means encourage labour and industry, as the best way to preserve their healths, and enable them to undergo fatigue whenever they shall be called upon ; but he will not allow the men to be engaged in any kind of dirty work, that may spoil or dirty their cloaths ; nor will he, upon any account whatsoever, suffer a soldier to undertake work of any sort, without the leave and approbation of the officer commanding the company.—The officers are very ready to grant any thing that is reasonable, and consistent with the discipline of the regiment, and therefore are to be consulted as the proper judges in this case.—If it appears at any time that a soldier neglects his duty under arms, or otherwise, or seems to have forgot any part of his military duty from constant attention to his trade or work, such soldier is to be kept close to his duty till he is again perfectly acquainted with what he ought never to be ignorant of.

No recruit at exercise to be stopped more than six-pence *per* week : this to be a standing order.

The non-commissioned officers upon duty are to give the recruits that mount guard with them all the instructions that are necessary ; and the lance-corporals are not to suffer the least delay or backwardness when they are called out to go centry, or to patrol ; and in general it is to be a constant rule, and the practice of the regiment, to turn out readily



readily and expeditiously, whatever the duty be that the men are to be sent upon, without the least hesitation or excuse; and the serjeants and corporals upon guard are to see the exact execution of this order.

When court martials assemble all sort of order and decency is to be observed. No officer to appear as a member in a regimental court of judicature, but in red cloaths and his sash on; and the president and gentlemen who compose such courts cannot be too exact and circumstantial in their enquiries, that the sentence may be given upon sure ground, and with the strictest regard to justice.

The centries are forbid to sing or whistle or make any sort of noise upon their posts, by talking loud to one another, or otherwise, and particularly in the night; whoever disobeys this order will be immediately relieved and imprisoned; and it is strictly ordered and required that the patroles and reliefs march silently through the streets: a serjeant or corporal who suffers his men to disobey this order will be broke.

The lieutenant-colonel desires that the captains and officers commanding companies, will always endeavour to find out and distinguish the men who have the best capacities, and are most diligent and obedient, that the regiment may be supplied with able serjeants and corporals.—And every officer who is detached from the regiment is to take particular notice of the men that are most vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, and best acquainted with all the branches of it, that they may be promoted.—The officers, at their return, are to report the names of those that they think superior to the rest, to the commanding officer of the regiment. By this means the corps will be constantly furnished with good non-commissioned officers, upon which the discipline of it does in a great measure depend.



The officers are desired to discourage matrimony among the men as much as possible : the service suffers by the multitude of women already in the regiment.

Notwithstanding the orders that have been given, that the soldiers should not concern themselves with the mobs of the place they happen to be quartered in, the colonel is surprized to hear that several of the men had the impudence to insult some of the officers of justice, and to beat the executioner. This is therefore ordering all the officers, serjeants, and corporals of the regiment, to apprehend every man who shall hereafter presume to mix in riots of this kind, otherwise than as a spectator, that such offender may be brought to trial and severely punished. The colonel is likewise informed that some soldiers followed the women, after they were released, into the country, and joined with the boys and idle vagabonds of this place to treat the women with the utmost inhumanity, to the great scandal and dishonour of the corps : he looks upon the behaviour of those soldiers to be infamous in all respects ; and commands that for the future, in a like case, the non-commissioned officers take the shortest method they can desire, and the most effectual, to put an immediate stop to such proceedings.

1752.—The court-martial has judged the crime of Rigby the grenadier to be of so pernicious a nature that they have sentenced him to receive 600 lashes. His youth and former good behaviour are the only considerations that could induce the lieutenant-colonel to pardon him : but if hereafter any serjeant or corporal is known to receive a bribe from a highlander, or from any person whatever, found or known to transgress the laws, and does not seize the person, or report such transgression, he the non-commissioned officer, guilty of so heinous a crime, will be instantly broke, and severely punished : and

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if any private foldier ever takes money, or a reward of any kind, that may lead him to betray his trust, fuch foldier will be whipped without mercy.—And if any ferjeant or corporal, upon a patrolling duty in the Highlands, or commanding a detachment at a fixed poft, fhall make a falfe report of any fort, either to the officer from whom he is detached, or to the commander of the regiment, a non-commissioned officer fo offending will certainly be broke.

It is with great fatisfaction that the lieutenant-colonel has received reports from the captains and officers commanding in the different cantonments of the general good behaviour of the companies under their orders, of which he will not fail to acquaint lord Bury when his lordship joins the regiment; nor will he forget to mention how much reason he has to be pleafed with the companies at Invernefs. The foldiers muft obferve, that this fort of conduct is for their credit and advantage, and they may be affured it is highly agreeable to his majefty, and quite confiftent with the nature of his government; whereas violence, robberies, thefts, and illegal actions in the troops of the army, are directly contrary to the king's juft intentions, and are a difhonour to his reign.

The lieutenant-colonel and officers do plainly perceive that gaming is the fource of a great deal of mifchief; and therefore they are defirous to put an effectual flop to it: the centries are once more ordered not to fuffer it near their pofts, and the ferjeants and corporals are required to vifit and examine fuch houfes and places of refort as are moft to be fufpected, at any hour of the day or night that they judge convenient, and to look through the quarters of the foldiers that they believe to be addicted to play.

The lieutenant-colonel is informed that feveral foldiers have been married in this town in a clande-

destine and illegal manner: this practice is contrary to all order and discipline, and deserves an exemplary punishment, as well from the civil magistrates as from the military; the first soldier who shall disobey the repeated orders that have been given upon this subject, and shall presume to marry in this infamous manner, and without his officer's knowledge, must expect to be proceeded against with the utmost rigour.—The lieutenant-colonel further recommends to the soldiers not to marry at all; the long march, and embarkation that will soon follow, must convince them that many women in the regiment are very inconvenient, especially as some of them are not so industrious, nor so useful to their husbands, as a soldier's wife ought to be.

## DOVER CASTLE.

Dec. 23. 1753.—The lieutenant-colonel has had complaints from the people in the neighbourhood of this castle against some women of loose disorderly conduct, supposed to belong to the garrison; which however is not true.—The colonel is likewise informed that the soldiers have in an open, indecent, and scandalous manner frequented these same women, to the great dishonour not only of the corps they belong to, but to mankind in general: he therefore desires they may be informed, that he considers this sort of commerce with the sex as the last and most dangerous degree of brutality, ignominy, and vice; and that he cannot but entertain an exceeding contemptible opinion of those who have been concerned in it. These women, encouraged by the soldiers, have done mischief hereabouts to the farmers: the soldiers will therefore for the future be looked upon as the abettors of these abandoned, infamous persons, and will be accountable



countable in some measure for their ill deeds, and punished accordingly.

Hazle, of capt. Maxwell's company, is not hereafter to be suffered to go without the castle gates; the lieutenant-colonel does not mean by this to prevent his deserting, but to punish him for his insolence: but he desires that Hazle, and Findafs the grenadier, who has already been condemned for treason, may know, as well as all those who have been in the service of France, or desire to be there; that he sets no sort of value or estimation upon them, and that he had much rather they were in the Irish brigades than in the army of Great Britain; but if ever he hears that any deserter shall dare hereafter to threaten to desert, he'll be immediately whipped out of the regiment, with every mark of infamy, contempt, and disgrace, as unworthy to continue in it, and as a fit recruit for the rebel battalions, hired by the French to serve against their country.

As there is reason to believe that recruits are embarked at Dover Castle for the French army, and that deserters from our troops escape in the same vessels, any soldier of the regiment who can make discovery of such recruits, or apprehend any of these deserters, shall be rewarded over and above the allowance granted by act of parliament: the soldiers that lie in town have the finest opportunity for these sort of discoveries; and the lieutenant-colonel desires they may be informed, that diligence and prudence in this matter will be very agreeable to him, and advantageous to themselves.

His Royal Highness the Duke when he reviewed the regiment at Reading was pleased to express his approbation of several parts of the discipline of it; such as the manner of carrying the arms, of levelling, of marching, and of wheeling, and in particular of the silence and obedience that he observed, and ready compliance with orders, without  
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the confusion sometimes perceived in the execution of things that seem new ; but his Royal Highness thought that general Pulteney's Regiment fired their platoons and subdivisions quicker than we did, wherefore lord Bury has commanded that we practise the same platoon exercise that they do ; for to the difference between their platoon exercise and ours, his lordship ascribes their superiority in this point ; and as his lordship is very desirous that no regiment should exceed his own in the performance of every part of their duty, and in matters of discipline, he desires we may begin to practise this platoon exercise as early as possible.

1754.—It is observed that some of the men make it a constant practice to get drunk every day, pay-day, or whenever they have any money, and that quarrels and riots are the ordinary consequences of this shameful and brutal excess ; these men are therefore to be informed, that some moderation in their drink would be more becoming, and that they may entertain themselves without proceeding to such extravagant lengths, by which the number of prisoners are every day augmented, their healths impaired, and their clothes spoiled, besides violence and insolence, the inseparable companions of drunkenness : they may be further told, that no trust or confidence can be put in men that have so little command of themselves ; because it is believed if duty and brandy were put into composition, the liquor would be likely to prevail : several examples of men that have left their guards and posts to drink, but too plainly confirms this opinion : hereafter those profest drunkards are to expect no manner of favour or indulgence, nor will they be considered as persons to be depended upon in times of danger and service ; and of course recommendations and other marks of their officers esteem and protection will be refused them. The officers will take  
care



care that the men be acquainted with all orders that concern them, without which it is to no purpose to give them.

The lieutenant-colonel hopes that what the men have heard and seen upon the occasion (of the execution of a deserter) will make such impressions upon them as it ought to do ; and that they will be prevailed upon by the melancholy example before them, and by the excellent discourse and exhortation of the minister, both yesterday and this day, to set some bounds to their excesses and debauchery, and thereby avoid the cause of every crime, and the punishment that must necessarily follow.

It has been observed, that some soldiers go out of these barracks with a full resolution to get drunk, and have even the impudence to declare their intentions, and that such soldiers use insolent and disrespectful language to the serjeants and corporals, pleading drunkenness and stupidity in excuse ; these men may therefore be informed, that the first of them who shall take upon him, whether drunk or sober, to insult a non-commissioned officer, either in the barracks or upon duty, shall be put into the dungeon in irons till he be sufficiently convinced that modesty, sobriety, and obedience become the character of a soldier.

Jan. 31, 1755.—As it is highly probable, by the preparations actually making in France and in England, that a war is at hand, and as it is likely that the earl of Albemarle's regiment may be employed this summer on board the fleet, the lieutenant-colonel therefore desires that the soldiers (particularly the young ones) may be acquainted, that whoever shall desert for the time to come, will be considered by him, and by all the officers of the regiment, as a coward and a traitor, and will, if taken, be proceeded against as such, and condemned without mercy ; but the lieutenant-colonel rather hopes, that  
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the foldiers will be glad of an opportunity to fignalize themfelves in his Majefty's fervice, and to give proof of their courage and fidelity; not doubting but the battalion (whatever duty it may be ordered upon) will fully anfwer his Royal Highnefs the Duke's expectations, and confirm the good opinion he has been pleafed to entertain of the regiment. The utmoft care to be taken in disciplining the young men; and the officers of companies are to ufe their beft diligence in preparing them for fervice, as far as depends upon them: they are to be taught to fire at marks at different diftances, and in different fituations; to be fully inftructed in the ufe of their bayonet; and not to be put into the ranks till they are compleat in the material exercife of a foldier. The officers will likewife take particular care that the recruits be regularly fed, and properly provided with neceffaries, ftrictly obferving former orders relating to the ftoppages; and they are to look to their behaviour and manner of living, and to the company they keep, that a proper remedy may be applied in time when any thing is found amifs.

One of the fubaltern officers to be constantly with the recruits when they exercife, to fee they are properly inftructed; and he is to make his report to the commanding officer in town every day after it is over.

Whatever the fize of the recruit may be, he is to fire, kneeling and ftanding, to the front, to the rear, and obliquely, and from one rank to fix deep; but this is not to be done till they are acquainted with the ordinary parts of their exercife, and either by an officer, the adjutant, or ferjeant-major.

When the weather is mild, the companies are to be often under arms (either all together, or by detachments, as the commanding officer fhall order)



to practise the platoon exercise in different shapes; to be taught to march, with a quick step, for particular occasions; and to attack or defend themselves with their bayonets in different orders, and as variety of circumstances may require.

When the companies come under arms to practise the platoon exercise, they are always to have pieces of wood instead of flints, that their practice may come the nearer to their business, and be more familiar to them.—As the alternate fire by platoons or divisions, or by companies, is the most simple, plain, and easy, and used by the best disciplined troops in Europe, we are at all times to imitate them in that respect, making every platoon receive the word of command, to make ready and fire from the officer who commands it; because in battle the fire of the artillery and infantry may render it difficult to use any general signals by beat of drum: but however, we are in other respects to conform to the established discipline, and to practise all those things that are required at the reviews, to which the knowledge of other matters will be no hindrance.

The commanding officer observes with concern, that several soldiers have lately been confined for quitting their guard without leave; and from his having accidentally made some discoveries himself, he concludes it is a crime that is often committed, to the great prejudice of the good order and discipline for which the regiment is remarkable.—He therefore orders that the prisoner Roulston be put in irons and confined in the dungeon; and the sergeant of the guard is desired to call the roll more frequently, and not at set times, as is commonly practised; and every man that shall be absent without leave shall immediately be confined in the black hole, and a report made to the commanding officer.

—It is the business of every officer who meets a



soldier of the guard in the streets to inform himself certainly whether or not he has leave of absence.

## W I N C H E S T E R.

The duke of Richmond's company marches to Tiverton to-morrow morning; the lieutenant-colonel desires the soldiers of that company may know, that he is highly pleased with the report made him by the commanding officer of their behaviour at Tiverton, and he has particular reason to be satisfied with their appearance and performance under arms, and the rest of their conduct since they came to Exeter; all which he shall take pleasure to make known to the duke of Richmond their captain, and to lord Bury; and he recommends to them to go on still in the right way, and they may be sure of the friendship and protection of their officers: and the lieutenant-colonel takes this opportunity to thank the officers and soldiers of the companies here for their extreme handsome behaviour under arms, the knowledge and diligence of the officers, and the obedience and attention of the soldiers was very conspicuous; and Sir John Mordaunt, who reviewed the regiment, expressed his satisfaction in the strongest terms, and will make a proper report to his Majesty and the Duke of what he saw.

The lieutenant-colonel hopes that every part of the conduct of the soldiers will correspond with their appearance under arms, and that they will behave themselves in such a manner during their stay here, that those who would be glad to complain against them may be disappointed, and the quiet honest subject freed from the danger of insult or abuse; for there is nothing that the king is so particularly displeased with, as the irregularity of soldiers in their quarters.—The colonel will indulge the deserving industrious



industrious men to their utmost desire, and they shall be always sure of his aid and protection; but on the other hand he will not suffer any bad actions to go unpunished, nor allow a few vicious and disorderly men to fix their crimes and dishonour upon the whole corps.

It must necessarily happen that disputes will sometimes arise between the soldiers that are quartered in town and the inhabitants of a place, and between soldiers of the same and of different regiments; it is therefore the immediate duty of the subaltern officers of the companies to which such soldiers belong, who are engaged in these disputes, to go to the place and people where, and with whom such quarrels have happened, to enquire directly into the causes, and report it to their captain and to the commanding officer of the regiment; and when the matter appears to be of importance, or may be likely to be attended with ill consequences, the officers are then desired to take down in writing all the circumstances of the dispute, together with the evidences of persons present not engaged with the disputing parties; the court-martials may have light by means of these informations taken upon the spot, and the witnesses may be procured to clear the matter up; and in cases where soldiers are accused of robbery or theft, or other ill actions, the officers of the company are to do their utmost endeavours to be well informed in all particulars, with the names of the parties injured, and the nature of the offence, that they may make clear and proper reports to their commanding officer, that justice may be done upon the offender, as well as to those who have been injured. The officers, and particularly the young ones, are desired to read the orders with care, that they may not forget any point of duty contained in them.

His Majesty has been pleased to order that 100 men should be draughted from Lord Bury's regiment

to augment colonel Dunbar's, which is to be employed in the American service; and it is lord Bury's orders that the companies of his regiment should be levelled forthwith.

By the major's report, and by the accounts of the captains and officers who were present at the draught that was made from the five companies at Bristol, it appears that the soldiers did behave themselves upon that occasion with all the steadiness, cheerfulness, and obedience that may be expected from brave men and good subjects; not a man declined the service, and all marched off with a resolution never to dishonour the corps they served in, and to do their utmost for his Majesty's service and the good of their country; such troops as these, men that may be depended upon in all changes and circumstances, deserve to be considered as real soldiers, and to be valued and esteemed accordingly.

Several indecencies have been committed by the soldiers, and the rudest and most provoking affronts have been offered to women, even in the publick streets; the men are to be told that the practice of affronting and insulting the sex is unmanly and brutal to the highest degree, and leaves an impression very hurtful to the reputation of the regiment. The officers are to have exact accounts of the private habitation of every soldier who does not lie at his billet, that they may give directions to the non-commissioned officers to look to them as often as they think it necessary.

A detachment of three subaltern officers, three serjeants, three corporals, one drummer, and 96 men to march to-morrow morning towards Plymouth; they are to have 12 rounds of ammunition, their duty is to prevent any mutiny on board or desertion from the guard ships, which they are to execute with diligence and spirit.



As the use of soldiers on board a fleet in an engagement depends almost entirely upon a well directed fire, and as the objects to aim at, vary every instant, the soldiers are to practise to direct their muskets either to the right or left, and to take some particular mark in view before they fire, sometimes upon a level, sometimes above, and sometimes below; they are to fire standing in two ranks, with the lowest men in front.

Upon a sudden order to get under arms to march, or otherwise, all the officers of a company are to be with their men as quick as possible; and when they are assembled with their arms, ammunition and necessaries, the officers are to march them to the general alarm post of the regiment; this order is always to be observed. When the companies of a regiment are cantoned or quartered at any distance from each other (and it may not be improper to take this opportunity to say, that if it should happen in the course of a war, if there should be a war) that one or more companies be cut off or divided by an enemy from the bulk or body of the regiment, such company or companies are to charge that enemy without loss of time, and try to force their way through to the colours. As beating to arms in the night or upon an alarm is apt to create confusion and disorder, it should be practised as seldom as possible; but when there is a necessity for calling the troops suddenly under arms, either to resist an enemy or to march and surprize them, or for any purpose of war, the officers and non-commissioned officers of companies should call their own men out of their respective quarters, and assemble them silently and quietly at their place of parade, to march from thence in good order to the general alarm post of the regiment.

The lieutenant colonel hopes that the captains will give directions for a necessary number of gun screws,

pickers, and worms, to be constantly provided in their respective companies, and properly distributed. And he recommends to all the officers of the regiment to consider of what importance it is to have the arms and ammunition of the regiment at all times in the most exact order.

If any soldier of the regiment is seen to make use of his bayonet to turn the cock screw of his firelock, or otherwise abusing that weapon, such soldier will be instantly imprisoned. It is necessary that every soldier in the regiment should be taught to put a flint into his piece, so as to procure the most certain fire, and not to cut the barrel; and it is likewise of great importance that every soldier should be taught to make up his own ammunition. These are things that are not to be neglected without detriment to the service, and therefore the lieutenant-colonel recommends them to the captains and officers as objects worthy their attention.

There are particulars in relation to fire arms that the soldiers should know; one is, the quantity of powder that throws a ball out of a musket in the truest direction to the mark, and to the greatest distance; a matter that experience and practice will best discover; soldiers are apt to imagine that a great quantity of powder has the best effect, which is a capital error. The size of the cartridge with ball is another material consideration, because when the musket grows foul with repeated firing, a ball too near the caliber of the musket will not go down without great force, and the danger of firing the piece when the ball is not rammed well home is well known: the soldiers should be informed that no other force in ramming down a charge is necessary than to collect the powder and place the ball close upon it. If the ball is rammed too hard upon the powder, a great part of it will not take fire, and consequently the shot will be of so much the less force.

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As the war seems to be inevitable, the officers are desired to turn their thoughts to what may be most useful and serviceable to his majesty's affairs and the good of the country, as far as we can contribute to it; and if any officer has any thing at any time to propose that he thinks can be of use, the lieutenant-colonel will be particularly obliged to such officer for the discovery, and will give him all the thanks that are due. The lieutenant-colonel begs that the young officers will not look lightly over the orders and directions that are given, but that they will consider them as they are really intended, meant for their instructions, and his majesty's service.

If the soldiers of a company discover a malinger at any time, or one of those rascals that shun duty and danger, from cowardice or effeminacy, they are to inform the non-commissioned officers of the company, who is to acquaint the captain of it, that such female characters may be properly distinguished.

The lieutenant-colonel has been told that some have pretended illness to avoid field-days and ordinary exercise; how unfit such men as these are for war may be easily imagined, and how well they merit contempt and punishment: soldiers are to understand that constant and regular exercise is as necessary for their health as it is for their instruction; and that an army of men, undisciplined, untaught, and unused to any fatigue, is an easy prey to people trained in arms, and brought up in all the exercises of war. If ever the lieutenant-colonel hears, or is informed, that a soldier expresses himself to be dissatisfied with exercise, or work, or marching, or any other duty that falls to his share, or that he drops words tending to discourage the young men, or finds fault with whatsoever is ordered or appointed, he will particularly take notice of such soldier, and will treat him as so pernicious

and villainous a conduct deserves; and if any thing of that kind is ever discovered in a non-commissioned officer, he must expect no mercy or forgiveness. It is the distinguished character of a good soldier to go through every part of his duty with chearfulness, resolution, and obedience.

The commanders, in their respective quarters, will see that the soldiers are regular in their attendance on divine service; and it is hoped they do all in their power to abolish drunkenness and swearing (vices peculiar to the British troops) from amongst them; at least, that they will represent the infamy and brutality of such vices, and punish the offenders.—Several soldiers have taken upon them to marry without the consent or approbation of their captains: the lieutenant-colonel will have a list sent of these mens names with the first orderly man.

He has been informed that some mean rascals have agreed with the magistrates, or civil officers, in their quarters to marry prostitutes and common whores for pecuniary considerations, to the great dishonour and discredit of the troops.—If ever any thing of this sort comes to his knowledge, he will never forgive the offender, nor consider him in any other light than as the last and most contemptible of scoundrels, and will order him to be treated as such upon all occasions.

When the companies are reviewed in fair weather, the men are to do the platoon exercise with their knapsacks on, to accustom them to use their arms under this disadvantage; because it often happens that they are obliged to fight in that manner; and therefore great care should be taken to place them in such a manner upon the soldiers backs as to be the least inconvenient.

22. Oct.—The battalion is to march forthwith to the coast of Kent, to assist in the defence of the country. Thirty-six rounds of ammunition to be delivered



delivered to every man that marches, and as many rounds to be carried by the companies they belong to for the corporals and men as are gone on the recruiting service, but will probably join the division on the march. Arms and accoutrements are to be carried for seventy rank and file. All the flints are to be delivered to the men.

Every soldier of the regiment to be provided with a stopper of wood or cork for the muzzle of his musket, and something to stop the touch-hole, to keep out the wet in rainy weather.

It is his majesty's pleasure that bat and baggage horses be forthwith provided for the twentieth regiment of foot : and the captains and officers are to provide themselves as expeditiously as possible, either before they march, or upon the march, in consequence of the king's commands.

If, in this situation of things, a soldier should be wanting in his duty, maligner, or quit his division, or misbehaving upon the march, or in his quarters, he shall be punished with double severity ; and the officers who lead the divisions are commanded to preserve the strictest order, discipline, and obedience. When the men are crowded in their quarters they must content themselves with straw, without murmur or complaint.

If the enemy lands (as they seem to intend) the lieutenant-colonel does not doubt but that the officers and soldiers will act against them with the resolution and courage of men who mean to distinguish themselves in the defence of their king and country, and with the spirit of a free people.

## G R A V E S E N D.

The lieutenant-colonel has been told, that some of the men, rather than disagree with general Stewart's people,

people, or complain, were contented with straw and such covering as the houses in Dartford could afford. The lieutenant-colonel is extremely well pleased with this sort of behaviour, and thinks it manly and soldier-like; but at the same time he desires the soldiers may be assured, that they shall always be protected in their just rights when they make their demands through the officers, and with modesty and decency.

## C A N T E R B U R Y.

The lieutenant-colonel, is persuaded that the officers will in all respects maintain and keep up the discipline of the regiment in its full force, and he hopes the soldiers will behave themselves in such a manner as not to oblige their officers to use severity and correction.

A corps of well trained soldiers, ought at all times to value themselves upon an exact and regular performance of every part of their duty, but particularly at this time, when they may be most useful and serviceable.

If the battalion changes their quarters, they will carry every thing with them; but if the French attempt to invade the country, and we march in order to oppose them, the soldiers are not to be burthened with too many necessaries in their knapsacks. Three shirts, two pair of good shoes, three pair of strong worsted stockings, and one pair of soles, is all that will be wanted; the rest must be left behind, and directions will be given for the security of all the superfluous baggage of the regiment.

All the centries are to wear watch-coats from retreat-beating till day-light, and they may wear them in the day-time when it snows or rains, or when the weather is very cold; centries in sharp weather



should keep moving near their posts, especially when they have no box nor cover to shelter them from the inclemency of the air.

The next time the regiment is under arms it is to be formed in the following order of battle by companies. Captain Beckwith's company upon the right of the battalion, with the colonel's company upon its left, makes the right grand division under captain Beckwith's command; captain Wilkinson's company upon the left of the battalion, with the lieutenant-colonel's upon its right, makes the left grand division of the regiment under captain Wilkinson's command; captain Maxwell's company upon the left of the colonel's, with the major's upon its left, makes the second grand division of the right wing of the battalion under captain Maxwell's command; the duke of Richmond's company upon the right of the lieutenant-colonel's, with captain M<sup>c</sup>Dowall's upon its right, makes the second grand division of the left wing of the battalion under the duke of Richmond's command, or in his absence under captain M<sup>c</sup>Dowall's command.—These eight companies are each to be told off into two platoons for the present; but they upon other occasions may only be considered as one platoon, if their numbers or other circumstances require it.

The company of grenadiers is to be drawn up together upon the right of the battalion, and captain Grey's company as a piquet upon the left, each at a little distance from the battalion, and told off into two platoons.

The officers are to be with their own companies, Where there are two captains in a grand division, one of them is to be in the rear, and one lieutenant is to be placed in the rear of each of the other grand divisions.

One old soldier of every company (except the grenadiers) is to be chosen for the guard of the colours,  
or

or a younger man of unexceptionable character, for whose behaviour the captain will be answerable; these men are to be such as have never been punished for any crime, or even under sentence.

This little platoon, with two serjeants, two corporals, supported by the hatchet-men, are to guard and defend the colours, and a proper officer will be appointed to command them.

If the battalion should be ordered to attack the enemy in this or any other order of battle, a captain or officer commanding a company or platoon shall be at liberty to except against any particular man, recruit, or young soldier, who appears timid, and turn such soldier out of the ranks, that his fears may have no influence upon the rest.

The regiment is not to be formed in this manner but when it is particularly ordered.

### Instructions for the 20th Regiment (in case the French land) given by Lieutenant-colonel WOLFE at Canterbury.

Dec. 15, 1755.—Whoever shall throw away his arms in an action, whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier (unless it appears that they are damaged so as to be useless) either under pretence of taking up others that are of a better sort, or for any other cause whatsoever, must expect to be tried by a general court-martial for the crime.

If a serjeant leaves the platoon he is appointed to, or does not take upon him the immediate command of it in case the officer falls, such serjeant will be tried for his life as soon as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.—Neither officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, is to leave his platoon  
or



or abandon the colours for a slight wound ; while a man is able to do his duty, and can stand and hold his arms, it is infamous to retire.

The battalion is not to halloo or cry out upon any account whatsoever, although the rest of the troops should do it, until they are ordered to charge with their bayonets ; in that case, and when they are upon a point of rushing upon the enemy, the battalion may give a war-like shout and run in.

Before a battle begins, and while a battalion is marching towards the enemy, the officer commanding a platoon is to be at the head of his men, looking frequently back upon them to see that they are in order, the serjeant in the mean while taking his place in the interval, and the officers are not to go to the flanks of the platoons till they have orders, or a signal so to do from the officer commanding the battalion, and this will only be given a little before the action begins.

If the battalion should be crowded at any time, or confined in their ground, the captain or officer commanding a grand division may order his center platoon to fall back till the battalion can extend itself again, so as to take up its usual ground.

All the officers upon the left of the colours are to be upon the left of their platoons ; the captain of the piquet is to be on the left of his piquet, and the ensign in the center.

Every grand division consisting of two companies, as they now are, is to be told off in three platoons, to be commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign, with a serjeant to each ; the rest of the officers and non-commissioned officers are to be distributed in the rear to compleat the files, to keep the men in their duty, and to supply the places of the officers or the serjeants that may be killed or dangerously wounded.

Every

Every musketeer is to have a couple of spare balls, an excellent flint in his piece, another or two in his pouch, and as much ammunition as he can carry.

A soldier that takes his musket off his shoulder, and pretends to begin the battle without order, will be put to death that instant: the cowardice or irregular proceedings of one man is not to put the whole in danger.

A soldier that quits his rank, or offers to fly, is to be instantly put to death by the officer that commands that platoon, or by the officer or serjeant in the rear of that platoon; a soldier does not deserve to live who won't fight for his king and country.

If a non-commissioned officer or private man is missing after an action, and joins his company afterwards unhurt, he will be reputed a coward and a fugitive, and will be tried for his life.

The drummers are to stay with their respective companies to assist the wounded men.

Every officer, and every non-commissioned officer, is to keep strictly to his post and platoon, from the beginning to the end of an action, and to preserve all possible order and obedience; the confusion occasioned by the loss of men, and the noise of artillery and musketry, will require every officer's strictest attention to his duty.

When the files of a platoon are disordered by the loss of men, they are to be completed afresh with the utmost expedition, in which the officers and non-commissioned officers in the rear are to be aiding and assisting.

Officers are never to go from one part of the battalion to another, without order, upon any pretence whatsoever.

The eight companies of the battalion are never to pursue the enemy, without particular orders so to do; the piquet and grenadiers will be detached  
for



for that purpose, and the battalion is to march on in good order to support them.

If the firing is ordered to begin by platoons, either from the wings or from the center, it is to proceed in a regular manner, till the enemy is defeated, or till the signal is given for attacking them with the bayonets.

If we attack a body less in extent than the battalion, the platoons upon the wings must be careful to direct their fire obliquely so as to strike upon the enemy. The officers to inform the soldiers of his platoon, before the action begins, where they are to direct their fire; and they are to take good aim to destroy their adversaries.

There is no necessity for firing very fast; a cool well levelled fire, with the pieces carefully loaded, is much more destructive and formidable than the quickest fire in confusion.

The soldiers are to take their orders intirely from the officer of the platoon, and he is to give them with all possible coolness and resolution.

If a battalion in the front line should give way, and retire in disorder towards the second line, and towards that part of it where we are posted (according to the present order of battle) every other platoon, or every other company, is to march forward a little, leaving intervals open for the disordered troops to pass through, and after they are gone by, the battalion forms into one front, and moves forward to take post in the first line from whence the broken battalion retired.

If a battalion upon either flank gives way, and is defeated, the picquet or grenadier company, wherever it happens to be, is to fall back immediately, without any confusion, and protect that flank of the regiment

The misbehaviour of any other corps will not affect this battalion, because the officers are deter-

mined to give the strongest proofs of their fidelity, zeal, and courage, in which the soldiers will second them with their usual spirit.

If the order of battle be such (and the country admit of it) that it is necessary to make breaches in the enemy's line for the cavalry to fall in upon them, the grand divisions of the regiment are each to form a firing column of three platoons in depth, which are to march forward and pierce the enemy's battalion in four places, that the cavalry behind us may get in amongst them and destroy them. In such an attack, only the first of the three platoons should fire, immediately present their bayonets, and charge.—These four bodies are to be careful not to run into one another in their attack, but to preserve the intervals at a proper distance.

All attacks in the night are to be made with the bayonets, unless when troops are posted with no other design than to alarm, harass, or fatigue the enemy, by firing into their out-posts, or into their camp.

If intrenchments or redoubts are to be defended obstinately, the fire is to begin in a regular manner, when the enemy is within shot, at about 200 yards, and to continue till they approach very near; and when the troops perceive that they endeavour to get over the parapet, they are to fix their bayonets and make a bloody resistance.

All small parties that are intended to fire upon the enemy's columns or marches, upon their advanced guard, or their rear, are to post themselves so as to be able to annoy the enemy without danger, and to cover themselves with slight breast-works of sod, behind the hedges, or with trees, or walls, or ditches, or any other protection, that if the enemy returns the fire it may do no mischief: these parties are to keep their posts till the enemy prepares to attack them with a superiority; upon which



which they are to retire to some other place of the same kind, and fire in the same manner, constantly retiring when they are pushed.

But when a considerable detachment of foot is posted to annoy the enemy upon their march, with orders to retire when attacked by a superior force, the country behind is to be carefully examined, and some parties to be sent off early to post themselves in the most advantageous manner to cover the retreat of the rest; this is always to be done in all situations when a considerable body is commanded to retire.

If an intrenchment is to be attacked, the troops should move as quick as possible towards the place, not in a line, but in small firing columns of three or four platoons in depth, with small parties between each column, who are to fire at the top of the parapet when the columns approach to divert the enemy's fire, and facilitate their passing the ditch, and getting over the parapet, which they must endeavour to do without loss of time.

It is of little purpose to fire at men who are covered with an intrenchment; but by attacking in the manner above-mentioned one may succeed.

If the seat of war should be in this strong inclosed country, it will be managed chiefly by fire, and every inch of ground that is proper for defence disputed with the enemy; in which case the soldiers will soon perceive the advantage of levelling their pieces properly; and they will likewise discover the use of several evolutions that they may now be at a loss to comprehend.—The greater facility they have in moving from place to place, and from one inclosure to another (either together or in separate bodies) without confusion or disorder, the easier they will fall upon the enemy with advantage, or retire when it is proper so to do, sometimes to draw the enemy into a dangerous position, at other times to



take possession of new places of defence that will be constantly prepared behind them.

If the battalion attacks another of nearly equal extent, whose flanks are not covered, the grenadiers and picquet may be ordered to detach themselves, and surround the enemy by attacking their flank and rear, while the eight companies charge them in front. The grenadiers and picquet should therefore be accustomed to these sort of movements, that they may execute their orders with a great deal of expedition.

If the battalion is to attack another battalion of equal force, and of like number of ranks, and the country quite open, it is highly probable, that, after firing a few rounds, they will be commanded to charge them with their bayonets, for which the officers and men should be prepared.

If the center of the battalion is attacked by a column, the wings must be extremely careful to fire obliquely. That part of the battalion against which the column marches, must reserve their fire, and if they have time to put two or three bullets in their pieces, it must be done. When the column is within about twenty yards they must fire with a good aim, which will necessarily stop them a little. This body may then open from the center, and retire by files towards the wings of the regiment, while the neighbouring platoons wheel to the right and left, and either fire, if they are loaded, or close up and charge with their bayonets.

If a body of foot is posted behind a hedge, ditch, or wall, and being attacked by a superior force is ordered to retire, the body should move off by files, in one or more lines, as perpendicular as possible, to the post they leave, that when the enemy extend themselves to fire through the hedges, the object to fire at may be as small as possible, and the march of the retiring body as quick as possible.

The



The death of an officer commanding a company or platoon shall be no excuse for the confusion or misbehaviour of that platoon; for while there is an officer or non-commissioned officer left alive to command, no man is to abandon his colours and betray his country.

The loss of the field officers will be supplied (if it should so happen) by the captains, who will execute the plan of the regiment with honour.

If the battalion should have the misfortune to be invested in their quarters (or in a post which they are not commanded to defend) by a great superiority, they have but one remedy, which is, to pierce the enemy's line or lines in the night and get off. In this case the battalion attacks with their ranks and files closed, with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a shot. They will be formed in an order of attack suited to the place they are in. All possible means will be used, no doubt, to surprize them; but if they are found in arms they are to be vigorously attacked with the bayonets.—It is needless to think of firing in the night, because of the confusion it creates, and the uncertainty of hitting any object in the dark.—A column that receives the enemy's fire, and falls immediatly in amongst them must necessarily defeat them, and create a very great disorder in their army.

All the young officers of the regiment are to be constant in their attendance upon the parade, and at the exercise of any detachment or companies, unless when other duties interfere; if any report is made to the commanding officer of the neglect or failure of attendance of any young officers hereafter, whom the major has directed to attend, such officers must expect to be severely reprimanded, and distinguished in public orders.

The regiment may take the field early in the spring, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that the of-



fficers should acquire some knowledge of their duty as quick as possible.

When the guard does the platoon exercise, the adjutant is to appoint a young officer to the right, and another to the left of the guard, and they are to give the words of command loud and distinct, with proper intervals between them; platoon, instead of take care, make ready, present, fire.

Lieutenant ——— is publicly reprimanded for neglect of duty upon guard; if the officers give ill examples it is not to be wondered that the soldiers are remiss.

When any officer omits to visit his guard frequently, to send out his patrols constantly, and to receive their reports, and when such officers go to bed at eleven at night, robberies and other lawless scandalous actions may be committed with impunity.

The young officers are to be informed that vigilance and an exact attention to their duty upon guard is expected from them in the strictest manner, and that nothing like what has already happened will be overlooked for the future.

The lieutenant-colonel is extremely well pleased to find that the soldiers of colonel Honeywood's regiment were not concerned in the robberies that have been of late committed, and he is willing to hope that the far greater part of them have a just abhorrence of such monstrous crimes.

The men should consider that they are upon the point of entering into a war for the defence of their country against an enemy who has long meditated the destruction of it: that a drunken, vicious, irregular army is but a poor defence to a state; but that virtue, courage, and obedience in the troops are a sure guard against all assaults: that the troops that are posted in this country are designed to repel the enemy's first attempt; and that they should be  
in



in readiness to execute their part with honour and spirit, and not give themselves up to every excess, and to every irregularity in times like these: both officers and soldiers should exert themselves in every part of duty, and shew their countrymen that they deserve their esteem and consideration; and they should endeavour in a particular manner to recommend themselves to his majesty, and to the captain-general, by their zeal, fidelity, and valour.

### Order of Exercise for the Regiment of Dragoons and the two Regiments of Foot quartered at Canterbury.

The enemy is supposed to have four battalions in one line, whose flanks cannot be turned: this supposed line shall be marked out by stakes of five feet seven inches above the ground, to regulate the movement of the troops, and to guide their levelling well; the two regiments shall conform to the practice of the army in their firings, and in their telling off the battalion.

At a proper distance from the enemy the three regiments shall form in order of battle; the infantry in the center in one line, one-third of the cavalry on each wing, and the remaining third as a reserve behind the center of the line. The cannon shall begin firing slow, and allowing time to take good aim as with round shot, the enemy being at a considerable distance; but when they approach within reach of grape shot, their firings shall quicken.

The firing of the infantry shall begin by platoons followed by that of sub-divisions, then by grand-divisions, as they approach nearer and nearer the enemy, so that this last firing may cease when they come within a few paces of his line, who being broke in his center, and attempting to form two  
separate



separate bodies of his right and left in order to take our infantry in flank; the king's regiment shall wheel to the right on the center of each grand-division, and the twentieth regiment in like manner to the left; during the wheel the grenadiers on the flanks of the infantry charge with their bayonets any small parties of the enemy that may be nigh, but must be returned to their posts when the wheel is ended, that the grand divisions now fronting the enemy may without delay begin firing by platoons as a separate body, and shall march a slow oblique step; the king's regiment to their right, and the twentieth regiment to their left, while the three grand divisions and grenadiers in rear shall form the battalion also by an oblique step, those of the king's to the left, and those of the twentieth to the right; but as briskly as good order can admit of, and firing by platoons as soon as doubled up, that each body of the enemy may receive the firing of the troops, as they form a four, eight, twelve, and sixteen platoons successively; and our battalions then formed shall be back to back, covering each other, and the enemy's first situation crossing by our colours: the cavalry on the wings shall be on ground to the flanks of the line, while the infantry wheel and move from the center, and till the enemy's confusion shall give them an opportunity to charge; this movement of the cavalry to be observed as much as the ground will admit.

The reserve without loss of time shall march through the interval made by the wheeling of the battalion, to prevent the enemy's center from rallying, or to take his wings in flank or rear, should his confusion or movement offer an opportunity.

The officers who command platoons shall stop the firing when the cavalry charge, and dress their ranks and files, that the line may be formed by going to the right about and wheeling by battalion;



the king's to the left as now faced, the twentieth regiment to the right, while the cavalry pursue.

The cavalry shall be drawn up in two ranks, the reserve at 300 yards distance from the infantry till they begin to wheel, at which time they shall trot briskly, and in good order, through the intervals as above directed. The cavalry on the wings shall not approach nearer the enemy than 200 yards till they begin their charge, which shall be when the battalions are formed in their second position; they shall then charge on a brisk trot and in good order.

The lieutenant-colonel desires that the captains will acquaint their men that H. R. H. the duke has expressed his approbation of their appearance and behaviour under arms in very strong terms; and he has been pleased to say, he has conceived a good opinion of the corps, and does not doubt but they will take the first opportunity to distinguish themselves.

As the regiment has been particularly distinguished in the late promotions, and a number of officers of great merit taken out of the corps, it is hoped it will be the constant endeavours of their successors to promote the discipline and consequently the honour of the regiment. The captains are desired to omit nothing that will tend to the instruction and improvement of the young subaltern officers who are lately come amongst us, each in his own company, and to that end they may have a platoon or the whole company under arms as often as they please, giving notice to the commanding officer of the regiment.

Several captains having represented to the commanding officer of the regiment the remissness, neglect, and ignorance of some non-commissioned officers, particularly those of the last promotion, which neglects, &c. tend to weaken and destroy the regiment; that these non-commissioned officers, so far  
from

from doing their duty in the absence of their officers, by maintaining a necessary degree of subordination and obedience, do suffer and connive at many ill actions and irregularities and that when the companies are under arms they are incapable of giving any assistance to the officers, or even of completing and telling off the companies for the ordinary part of exercise; that they overlook and permit many unfoldier-like practices upon guard and other duties: those non commissioned officers are therefore to be informed, that the lieutenant-colonel is determined to reduce to the ranks all such as are wilfully negligent, or too ignorant for their stations; and it shall be his utmost endeavours (in which he desires the captains and officers to assist) to find out persons fit for these employments, and who will acquit themselves with spirit and diligence, being concerned to perceive that by the want of proper attention and proper behaviour in some of the serjeants and corporals, there is a visible decline in the discipline of the regiment.

### Orders given by Major General WOLFE in America.

#### H A L I F A X.

Halifax, April 30, 1759.—The grenadier companies of Amherst's and Anstruther's regiments, with a lieutenant and twenty-five men of the light infantry of each of the four battalions in town, to embark to-morrow morning at day-break, at the Slip, where boats will be ready to carry them on board the transports. They are to carry with them their old tents and camp equipage; 200 rounds of powder  
and



and ball *per* man will be delivered to them on the wharf.

An officer of artillery, with a proportion of men for two six-pounders, with the guns and ammunition, to embark on board M'Ree's brig this evening.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the following generals and officers to serve in the army commanded by major general Wolfe.

The Hon. Brigadier-  
Generals, { Monckton,  
Townshend,  
Murray.

Colonel Carleton, Quarter-Master General.

Major Barry, Adjutant General.

Majors of Brig. Capt. { Givilliam,  
Spital,  
Maitland.

Aid-de-camps, Capt. { Smith of Amherst's,  
Bell.

Assist. to Quart. Mast. { Leslie,  
General, Capt. { Chaldwell.

Engineers, { Major M'Keller, subdirector  
and chief engineer,  
Capt. lieut. { Debbeig,  
Williamson,  
Lieut. Montresor.

Officers appointed to { Capt. lieut. Hollandt,  
act as Engincers, { Lieut. { Tonge,  
Goddard,  
Bentyal,  
des Barres.

Captain Derecuine, Captain of Miners.

The ten regiments or battalions for this service in three brigades.

Brigadier Monckton, { Amherst's,  
Major of Brigade, { Kennedy's,  
Spital, { Anstruther's,  
Frazer's.

Brigad.

Brigad. Townshend,	{	Bragg's,
Major of Brigade,		Lafcelles's,
Givilliam,	{	Monckton's.
Brigadier Murray,		Otway's,
Major of Brig. Mait-	{	Webb's,
land,		Lawrence's.

The three companies of grenadiers taken from the garrison of Louisbourg (viz.) Whitmore's, Hobson's, and Warburton's, are commanded by lieutenant-colonel Murray.

The three companies of light infantry (viz.) one from the garrison of Louisbourg, the two others to be formed from the army, are to be commanded by major Dalling.

The six companies of Rangers are to be commanded by major Scott.

These three corps do not encamp in the line.

The two companies of light infantry, commanded by captains de Laune and Cardin, are to be formed by detachments of well chosen men from the light infantry of every regiment and battalion, in proportion to the strength of the corps; every regiment furnishing one subaltern officer and one serjeant.



# Order of Battle of the Army commanded by Gen. Wolfe in America, 1759.

Brigadier General Murray.

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Otway.

Lawrence.

Webb.

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Kennedy.

Anstruther.

Amherst.

Col Carleton.

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Grenadiers of the  
Second Line.

Lt.col Murray's.

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Louisbourg  
Grenadiers.

Brigadier General Townshend.

--	--	--

Major Scott.

--

Rangers.

Lascelles.

Monckton.

Frazier.

Bragg.

Major Dalling.

--

Light Infantry.

Order

# Order of Incampment of the Army in one Line.

## Second Brigade.

			Lafcelles.
			Monckton.
			Bragg.

## Third Brigade.

			Otway.
			Lawrence.
			Webb.

## First Brigade.

			Kennedy.
			Frazier.
			Anstruther.
			Amherst.



The detachments of the army will be generally made by battalions, companies of grenadiers, picquets, or companies of light infantry.

The picquet of every regiment shall be in proportion to the strength of the corps, but always commanded by a captain.

If the general thinks proper to order intrenchments in the front or rear of the army, the corps are to fortify their own posts.

The fleet from Louilbourg to sail in three divisions.

The first brigade is the white division,

Second brigade                      red division,

Third brigade                      blue division.

The grenadiers of Louilbourg and the Rangers will be appointed to one or other of these divisions.

If the regiments here have time to put a quantity of spruce beer into their transports, it will be of great use to the men.

Weak and sickly people are not to embark with their regiments; measures will be taken to bring these men to the army as soon as they are perfectly recovered.

Major general Wolfe will fill up all the vacancies in the army as soon as he receives general Amherst's commands.

A proportion of tools will be delivered to every regiment.

The corps are to receive thirty-six rounds of ammunition, some loose ball, and three flints *per* man. Casks of ammunition will be put on board small vessels ready to be distributed when wanted.

As the navigation in the river St. Lawrence may, in some places, be difficult, the troops are to be as useful as possible in working their ships, obedient to the admiral's commands, and attentive to all the signals.

No boats to be hoisted out at sea but upon the most urgent necessity.

After the troops are embarked the commanding officers will give all necessary directions for the preservation of their mens health. Guards must mount every day in every ship to keep strict order, and to prevent fire: when the weather permits, the men are to eat upon deck, and be as much in the open air as possible; cleanliness in the births and bedding, and as much exercise as the situation permits, are the best preservatives of health.

When the troops assemble at Louisbourg or the Bay of Gaspie the commanders of regiments are to make reports to their respective brigadiers of the strength and condition of their corps; and if any arms, ammunition, tools, or camp equipage, &c. are wanting, it is likewise to be reported, that orders may be given for a proper supply.

A report is to be made at the same time, by every regiment and corps in the army, of the number of men their boats will conveniently hold.

Gorham's and Dank's rangers will be sent to join Mr. Durell's as soon as any ship of war sails for the river. These two companies are to be embarked in schooners, or sloops, of the first that arrive, removing the soldiers into larger transports.

If any ship by accident should run on shore in the river, small vessels and boats will be sent to their assistance. They have nothing to apprehend from the inhabitants on the north side, and as little from the Canadians on the south. Fifty men with arms may easily defend themselves until succour arrives.

If a ship should happen to be lost, the men on shore are to make three distinct fires in the night, and three distinct smoaks in the day, to mark their situation.

The



The troops are to embark as soon after the arrival of the transports as they conveniently can, and as there are many more ships taken than there will be wanting (if they all arrive) they are to have a good allowance of tonnage.

When the regiments arrive at Louisbourg they are to give a return to the adjutant-general of the number of men they have lost since the reduction of Louisbourg, and of the number of men recruited since that time.

The six companies of Rangers are to give in the like return.

Captain Gorham's company of Rangers to hold themselves in readiness to embark to-morrow morning.

## L O U I S B O U R G.

May 17th, 1759.

## P A R O L E W O L F E.

The regiments to give in a list of their volunteers, according to their seniority and service.

Captain Cramaké, of general Amherst's regiment is appointed to act as deputy judge-advocate to the expedition.

Lieutenant Dobson of general Lascelles regiment is appointed by general Amherst a major of brigade in this army.

As the regiments arrive they are to have fresh beef delivered to them; and in general, whilst the troops remain in this harbour they are to be furnished with as much fresh provisions as can be procured. Bragg's regiment, the grenadiers, and Rangers, to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a day's notice.

Besides the thirty-six rounds of ammunition, with which every soldier is to be provided, a quantity of

cartridges in casks is to be put on board the transports.

If the captains of major Dalling's corps of light infantry object to any of their men, as unfit for that particular kind of service, the regiment are to change them, and send unexceptionable men in their room.

The regiment will be careful to try the ammunition as is delivered to them, that they may be sure it fits their arms.

The masters of the transports are not to be permitted to use the flat-bottom boats, or cutters, for watering their ships, or other purposes; they are solely intended for the use of the troops.

The tools that are to be delivered out of the arsenal of Louisbourg for the use of this army, are to be distributed to the troops after the arrival of the last regiment.

Every regiment and corps of light infantry are to give in a return to the Adjutant-General of the ammunition and flints wanted to compleat them to thirty-six rounds and three flints *per* man.

The commanders of regiments are to make a report to-morrow morning to the admiral of the condition of the transports: If any are judged unfit to proceed, or if the men are too much crowded, proper directions will be given thereupon.

It is particularly necessary for the service of this campaign, that the regiment be provided with a very large stock of shoes before they sail, as any supplies hereafter will be very uncertain.

The three Louisbourg companies of grenadiers, and the grenadier company of the regiments arrived, with the light infantry, companies of the whole, are to parade to-morrow morning at nine on the hill behind the grand battery.

When the troops are fitted in their transports for the voyage, every regiment and corps must give in a return of their flat-bottom boats, whale-boats,  
and



and cutters, all which are provided by the government independent of the transports boats.

The regiments and corps may be provided with fishing lines and hooks by applying to captain Leslie, assistant Deputy Quarter-Master General.

A subaltern officer and serjeant shall be left with the sick that are to be taken out of the hospital ship and brought into town.

Amherst's for this duty.

To prevent the spreading of distempers in the transports, the hospital ships will receive every man that may fall ill in the voyage.

When the troops receive fresh meat they are not at the same time to demand salt provisions.

As the cutters and whale-boats are meant for the service of the army, they are not to be given to any of the men of war, without an order in writing from the admiral.

Complaint having been made that the transports boats are often detained by the officers who come ashore, so that the masters of those ships cannot possibly get them properly watered, the general insists upon the officers paying the strictest obedience to the orders given by the admiral on that head.

The regiments are to send in a return of all their spare camp, equipage to the brigade major of the day to-morrow at orderly time.

The troops land no more; and the flat-bottom boats to be hoisted in, that the ships may sail at the first signal.

When three guns are fired from the saluting battery all officers are to repair to their ships.

The regiments and corps are to send to-morrow, at eight, to the artillery store for tools, in the following proportion, giving proper receipts.

Amherst's

	Pickaxes	Spades	Shovels	Bellhooks
Amherst's	50	20	10	10
Bragg's	60	20	10	10
Otway's	80	30	10	10
Kennedy's	70	30	10	10
Lascelle's	70	30	10	10
Webb's	80	30	10	10
Anstruther's	50	20	10	10
Monckton's	50	20	10	10
Lawrence's	50	20	10	10
Frazier's	100	40	20	20
Grenadiers	50	20	10	10

The ammunition of all the regiments to be immediately completed to 36 rounds ready for service, and as much in casks ; spare ball will be given out hereafter.

The regiments that want camp necessities will be furnished by the corps that have it to spare.

The regiments to clear their sea pay and arrears as far as they have money.

The admiral proposes sailing the first fair wind.

The commanding officers of transports are to oblige the masters (as far as they are able) to keep in their respective divisions, and carry sail when the men of war do, that no time may be lost by negligence or delays ; they are also to report to the admiral all deficiencies in the ships, lest the masters should neglect doing it ; and direct that the flat-bottomed boats be washed every day to prevent their leaking.

The regiments are to receive provisions for no more than three women *per* company of 70, and four *per* company of 100 men.

Monckton's, Bragg's, Otway's, Webb's, Kennedy's, and Lascelle's to give a batt-man each for the engineers.

The



The following regiments to receive fresh provisions this afternoon, viz.

Otway's at	4
Amherst's	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Anstruther's	5
Monckton's	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Lawrence's	6

The regiments which want camp equipage are to send to capt. Leslie, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, at six this afternoon, to receive their proportion of what has been given into his care.

The regiments that want tents are to send to-morrow morning at six for 140 each to the Fair American transport.

Fresh provisions will be delivered to-morrow at five to all the corps at

## RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Such of the transports as have sick on board which the commanding officers would chuse to send in the hospital ships, they are to signify it by hoisting a flag at the mizen peak.

N. B. The hospital ships are distinguished by a red vane at the foretop-mast-head; if they are to the windward of the hospital ship they are to bear down to her; if she is to the windward of them she will bear down.

The general has directed (though not in publick orders) that no woman be permitted to land with the troops, and that no insult of any kind be offered to the inhabitants of the island.

Each regiment is to have a sloop or small vessel to carry close in shore their spare ammunition, bedding, and what light articles the officers may want immediately; their heavy baggage may be left in the transport ships.

On

## On board the Richmond Frigate.

Captain Dean will range the transports in proper order along the shore of the Isle of Orleans this afternoon, and to-morrow about six the signal will be made for landing.

The sloops and schooners that have rangers on board are to draw close in shore; the six companies of rangers and captain Cardin's light infantry are to be landed first, to reconnoitre the country.

The flat-bottomed boats only will be employed in landing the men, they are to assemble at the Leostoff at four in the morning, and from thence will be sent first to the Rangers, &c. then to Amherst's regiment, then to the other corps according to their rank, or the conveniency of their situation.

The men are to take their knapsacks, tools, camp necessaries, and one blanket of their sea bedding, besides their own blankets, 36 rounds of ammunition, and four days provision. The Rangers and light infantry are not to take their baggage on shore in the morning; two days provisions, and a blanket only.

As the weather in the months of July and August is generally very warm in Canada, there are to be no more than five men to a tent; or if the commanding officer likes it better, and has camp equipage enough, he may order only four.

Otway's, Webb's, and the highland regiment, who are each in numbers equal to two battalions, are to encamp their company in double rows of tents, that they may have more room and more air in their encampment, and consequently be healthy.

The two pieces of artillery in the Russel are to be landed after the troops are on shore, or sooner if there be occasion. The officers must be contented with



with a very little baggage for a day or two, until it can be conveniently carried to camp.

In each flat-bottomed boat there will be an officer of the men of war and 12 men: and no more than 70 soldiers are to be landed at a time; those will help to row the boats.

The provisions for the troops are for the future to be at full allowance.

All reports to be made to the brigadier of the day.

All detachments of light infantry or companies of Rangers, when posted in the front, rear, or flank of the army, if out of sight, are to acquaint the officer commanding the brigade or corps nearest to them of their situation.

The detachment which was under colonel Carleton's command is to return their tools and spare ammunition immediately to the commanding officer of the artillery.

Whenever the regiments send for straw or any thing else they may want, proper officers must go with the men to prevent such irregularities as the general saw yesterday, and will be obliged to punish very severely.

No detachments, either with or without arms, are to be sent to any distance from the camp without the knowledge of the brigadier-general of the day.

Regiments or detachments, when cantooned, must always have an alarm-post or place of assembly.

It is ordered once for all, that all are to keep close to the encampment, and are not to pass without the out-guard, or wander through the country in the disorderly manner that has been observed here.

The army must hold itself in constant readiness to get under arms, either to march or to fight, at the shortest warning.

When the ten companies of grenadiers of the line are collected as one corps they are to be commanded by colonel Burton, with major Morris to assist him.

Th

The grenadiers of Louisbourg and major Dalling's light infantry are to receive their orders from colonel Carleton; this last corps, two companies of Rangers, the Quarter-master's and camp colour-men of the army, and a hatchet-man, with a felling ax, of each regiment are to assemble at major Dalling's cantonment at 12 to-morrow, in readiness to march under colonel Carleton's command; captain Debbeig, Engineer, is to go with this detachment.

Major Scott is immediately to order a company of Rangers to take charge of the cattle for the use of the army.

All seamen found straggling from the beach up the country are to be taken up and sent prisoners to the cantonment guard at head quarters.

Four days provisions will be landed this day for the troops; the Rangers will receive for six.

All detachments and out-guards that are placed for the security of the camp are to fortify themselves in the best manner they can, either by intrenching, planting palisades, or by cutting down trees, and making a breast-work of the trunks, with the branches thrown forwards; in this situation a small party will be able to defend itself till succour arrives, or at least will give time for the troops to get under arms.

No sentries are ever to be placed within point blank musket shot of a wood, unless behind stones or trees so as not to be seen.

In a woody country detachments must never halt or encamp in the little openings in the woods, nor ever pass through them without examining the skirts with all imaginable care and precaution. Next to valour the best qualities in a military man are vigilance and caution.

If the provisions can be landed and the carts brought up, the army will march tomorrow by the  
left



left by files in one column, and in the order in which they should have encamped.

The general beats at four, the assembly at five, and the army marches at six.

Colonel Howe's corps of infantry with the quarter-masters and camp colour-men is to precede the march of the army two hours, and post detachments in all the suspected places of the road to prevent the column's being fired at from behind the trees by rascals who dare not shew themselves.

When captain Herring's company of rangers, which is appointed to guard the cattle and close the march of the army, have passed the nearest of colonel Howe's detachment, that detachment and the rest as they go along fall in behind the rangers and become a rear-guard, the carts of every regiment are to follow their respective corps,

There must be no firing of muskets, but in a soldier-like manner, by order of the commander of the corps, in the middle of the day.

Major Scott will give directions to the body of rangers upon this head; because this practice is more common among them: as the muskets are so soon loaded on any alarm, the regiments are to avoid the waste of ammunition, and frequent mischief that happens by their being loaded in the bell-tents; cases for the hammers of the muskets must be provided, that the arms may not go off and do harm.

The first soldier that is taken beyond the out-guards, either in the front, flank, or rear of the army, contrary to the most positive orders, shall be tried by a general court-martial.

Any soldier who is found with plunder in his tent, or returning to the army with plunder of any kind, not taken by order, shall be sent to the provost in irons, in order to be tried for his life.

An inclosed place being necessary near the camp for the security of the cattle of the army, the so-

diers are forbid to break down any fence for fire-wood or other purposes where the cattle are shut in.

Those regiments who have not been able to find the sloops or small vessels allotted to them for their light baggage, are to take the smallest of their own transports for that purpose; orders to that effect have been given by the admiral.

The officer who commanded the detachment of Kennedy's regiment upon the water-side, and left his post without orders, in circumstances where the presence of such a detachment might have been particularly useful, and by falling with the out-posts, before the least previous notice, occasioned a false alarm in the camp, is put under an arrest, and will be tried by a court-martial as soon as it can be conveniently assembled.

Brigadier Townshend's brigade, and Anstruther's regiment, to march to-morrow; colonel Howe, with the light infantry of the whole line, as now encamped, is to precede the march of the brigade as directed yesterday, and at the same hour.

Colonel Howe, in posting the necessary detachments on his march, will place the light infantry of Otway's and Lawrence's nearest to their own camp, drawing off their several detachments as they pass.

Otway's and Lawrence's regiments are to hold themselves in readiness to embark when ordered.

Bragg's, Lascelles's, and Lawrence's regiments are to receive provisions this afternoon to the 4th of July.

The regiments are not to send for straw but with a proper party with arms.

A party of thirty men and a sub-officer from the line to parade in the front of colonel Murray's grenadiers to escort the men the regiment send for straw; captain Chaldwell will send a guide to shew them the proper place.

Anstruther's give the officer.

The



The men are not to straggle from their regiments on any pretence whatsoever.

If any regiments find it necessary for the present to fix posts for the security of their camp, they are to fix them till further orders. The posts to be ordered to take up all stragglers.

Those regiments that have baggage behind are desired to send detachments for it: an officer of the line to command the whole. This detachment to assemble in the front of Anstruther's regiment.

The commanding officers of corps will be able to judge the number of men necessary, as they should know by this time what quantity of baggage is behind belonging to their several corps.

Three hundred pioneers from the line only to parade in the road behind Bragg's regiment to-morrow morning at six; an engineer will direct them. They are to bring their tools, and are to be relieved by their respective regiments every four hours. Three captains and six subalterns for this duty.

General's guard to-morrow, one subaltern, two serjeants, two corporals, and forty private, Lafcelles.

## P O I N T O R L E A N S.

Parole countersign field-officer of the piquet, adjutant to-morrow.

July 2. 1759.—A serjeant and fifteen men from each regiment in camp to parade at the magazine, to receive orders from an officer of artillery, and remain with that corps.

Each regiment to send this evening to head quarters a list of five good fascine makers, if they have such.

All the birch canoes that may be found, are to be taken care of and carried to general Townshend's quarters.

The regiments and corps will receive provisions to-morrow to the 8th inclusive. Otway's, Anstruther's, three companies of grenadiers, rangers, artillery, carpenters, at six in the morning; Bragg's, Monckton's, and Lascelles's, at four in the afternoon.

Magazine guard, one captain, two subalterns, and fifty men, to parade at eight, in the rear of Bragg's.

When rum is to be issued out to the troops on account of the badness of the weather, or their having suffered extraordinary fatigues, any soldier who is known to have disposed of his allowance to another, or any one who will make any agreement on receiving such allowance, shall, by order of the commanding officer of the regiment, be struck entirely out of the roll when rum is delivered out, besides the punishment that may be inflicted for such offence by a court-martial.

The commanding officers of regiments are to enquire in their respective regiments for some serjeant who is qualified for a provost, and send his name and character to the adjutant general.

If any of the patrols from the out posts should perceive any boat or canoe, newly brought from the other side, or hid near the shore, in such a manner that gives room to think the enemy is lurking in the woods, or intends it as a retreat, they are immediately to give notice thereof to the officer of the next post, who is immediately to dress a proper ambuscade for them, and report the same to the field officer of the picquet.

Brigadier general Townshend's brigade to be ready to embark at a very short warning; their tents to be left standing with a proper guard.

The



The line is never to turn out but when ordered ; the quarter and other guards, and out-posts, to turn out to the commander in chief only, with shouldered arms, and but once a day ; they are to pass the usual compliments to the brigadier generals.

The sutler who was drummed along the line this day for keeping a disorderly tent, and insulting an officer in the execution of his duty, is not to be permitted to return, but if found in camp is to be sent to the provost, and there kept in irons.

Monthly returns to the 24th of June to be sent in to the adjutant general as soon as possible.

## ORDERS and REGULATIONS.

The object of the campaign is to compleat the conquest of Canada, and to finish the war in America ; the army under the commander in chief will enter into the colony on the side of Montreal, while the fleet and army attack the governor general and his forces.

Great sufficiency of provisions, and a numerous artillery is provided, and from the known valour of the troops the nation expects success. These battalions have acquired reputation the last campaign, and it is not doubted but they will be careful to preserve it ; from this confidence, the general has assured the secretary of state in his letters, that whatever may be the event of this campaign, his majesty and the country will have reason to be satisfied with the army under his command.

The general means to carry the business through with as little loss as possible, and with the highest regard to the safety and preservation of the troops : to that end he expects that the men work cheerfully and diligently, without the least unsoldier-like

murmur or complaint, and that his few but necessary orders should be strictly obeyed.

The general proposes fortifying his camp in such a manner as to put it intirely out of the enemy's power to attempt any thing by surprize, and that the troops may rest in security after their fatigues.

As the safety of an army depends in a great measure upon the vigilance of the out-posts, any officer or non-commissioned officer who shall suffer himself to be surprized, must not expect to be forgiven.

When any alarm is given, or when the enemy is perceived to be in motion, and that it be necessary to put the troops under arms, it is to be done without noise or confusion.

The brigades are to be ranged in order of battle by the brigadier generals at the head of the camp, in readiness to obey the orders they shall receive.

False alarms are hurtful to an army, and dishonourable to those that occasion them; the out-posts are to be sure the enemy is in motion, before they send their intelligence. Soldiers are not to go beyond the out-guards, the advanced centinels will fire upon those who attempt to pass beyond the proper bounds.

It may be proper to apprise the corps, that the general may perhaps think it necessary to order some of the light troops to retire before the enemy at times, so as to draw them nearer the army, with a view either to engage them to fight at a disadvantage, or to cut off their retreat.

The light infantry of this army are to have their bayonets, as the want of ammunition may at some times be supplied by that weapon, and because no man should leave his post, under pretence that all his cartridges were fired.

In most attacks of the night it must be remembered that bayonets are preferable to fire.

That



That the service of the campaign may be full as equal as possible upon the whole, the corps shall do duty for their several strengths ; no changes shall be made in the first regulations, unless any particular loss should make it necessary.

All cattle or provisions taken by any detachment of the army is to be delivered into the public magazines of the army, for the use and benefit of the whole. M<sup>r</sup> Weir the commissary will give receipts for it.

No churches, houses, or buildings of any kind are to be burnt or destroyed without orders.

The peasants that remain in their habitations, their women and children, are to be treated with humanity ; if any violence is offered to a woman, the offender shall be punished with death.

If persons are detected in robbing the tents of the officers or sutlers, they will be (if condemned) certainly executed.

The commanders of regiments are answerable that no rum or spirits of any kind be sold in or near the camp, when the soldiers are fatigued with work or wet upon duty.

The general will order such refreshments as he knows will be of service to them, but is determined to allow no drunkenness or licentiousness in the army.

If any sutler has the presumption to bring rum on shore, in contempt of the general's regulations, such sutler shall be sent to the provost's in irons, and his goods confiscated.

The general will make it his business, as far as he is able, to reward such as shall particularly distinguish themselves ; and, on the other hand, he will punish any misbehaviour in an exemplary manner.

The brigadier generals are desired to inform themselves, if the orders and regulations are properly made known to their respective brigades.

Three

Three captains, three subalterns, and 350 men are to parade to-morrow morning at four, in the rear of Bragg's for the engineers; they are to be relieved as usual.

Serjeant Prentice of Kennedy's regiment is appointed provost-marshal, and is to be obeyed as such.

Whenever any body of troops marches from this camp no women are to go with them, or follow, till further orders; they will be subsisted here.

No woman to be petty-futler in the camp without proper authority, on pain of being struck off the provision rolls.

One serjeant and twelve men to parade this evening at seven, in the rear of Lascelles's, for a provost guard; Bragg's for this duty, and to be relieved to-morrow at eight by Otway's.

Magazine and cattle guards as usual.

## AFTER ORDERS.

Bragg's, Lascelles's, Monckton's, the light infantry, rangers, and the three companies of grenadiers to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning at ten; they are to take half their tents with them to the water-side. Those who are not yet provided with four days provisions are immediately to do it.

As the ships that were to cover the landing, cannot fall down to their proper stations this day, the troops are not to embark, but be in readiness.

Brigadier Townshend's brigade to give 400 men for work, to be relieved as usual.

Order of march for the troops that are to embark.

Light infantry,

Grenadiers of the first brigade,

Grenadiers of Louisbourg,

Grenadiers



Grenadiers of brigade, Townshend's brigade,  
 Bragg's regiment,  
 Monckton's,  
 Laſcelles's.

All these corps to be told off into detachments of sixty men; the whole to march by the right by files.

## MONTMORENCI.

### PAROLE WESTMORLAND.

July 9.—A subaltern and twenty men of the picquet of each regiment are to lie in the front of the camp, and the whole to be ready to turn out if it should be found necessary.

A third of each regiment and corps (except the Louisbourg grenadiers) are to parade for work at day-break, and to be relieved as usual.

A serjeant and twelve men of the grenadiers of the first brigade to mount the general's guard immediately, and to be relieved to-morrow morning at eight by the same number of that corps.

The Louisbourg grenadiers to work as usual.

When the regiment and corps receive provisions, the quarter-masters are not to give the whole to the men at a time, but only as it becomes due.

When any man is killed or wounded, the officer commanding the corps is to report it to the adjutant general.

Whenever a detachment has finished the work they are sent upon, such as landing and carrying of cannon, stores, &c. the officer commanding is to report it to the head-quarters, that his men may be properly employed the remainder of their time, or that the relieving detachment may be directed where to work.

In

In order to preserve the health of the troops, each regiment and corps are to make new necessary-houses, at least every third day, and throw some earth in them daily. They are to be made by the front line as far advanced as they conveniently can, and those of the second line as far in the rear of the whole encampment.

The quarter-guards of the front line are to advance at least 100 yards, and if necessary are to throw up some little-work to defend them. Bragg's grenadiers to mount as a guard in the new redoubt to night, and to remain there till break of day.

As the enemy has been observed to work on a battery on the other side of the water, to cannonade the camp, it is necessary to extend to the right to avoid their fire; the light infantry is therefore to take post in the wood, Bragg's and Monckton's are to decamp, and go to the ground assigned them by the quarter-master general; Otway's are to occupy the houses where the light infantry now are; a company of grenadiers to encamp in the redoubt; the artillery to be brought close under the hill; two posts to be fortified, one before Monckton's and one before Bragg's. A battery of six pieces of cannon to be marked out immediately to oppose the enemy's fire; and, as soon as it can conveniently be done, another battery of four guns shall be erected upon the summit of the hill overlooking the Fall, and commanding the ground on the other side.

In cases when the security of the camp must be immediately attended to, the troops must expect to meet with extraordinary fatigues; and as they go through them with alacrity and spirit, the general will not be sparing of such refreshment as he thinks will conduce to keep them in health.

When any centry of an out-post challenges, and is answered, "friend," he is to say, with a clear voice, "advance with the countersign;" when the person advances



advances he is to receive him in a proper posture of defence. Surprize may be prevented without risking the lives of our own soldiers.

The troops having lost provisions when they landed here, and having gone through some fatigue, the general has ordered them one day's fresh provisions extraordinary; great care is recommended for the future, as such indulgencies will not be granted but on very uncommon exigencies.

The regiments and corps may send for one woman *per* company from the Point of Orleans.

The piquet of Bragg's, on the left, to be relieved at six by a piquet of Monckton's, that of Orway's, on the right, by a piquet of Lascelles's.

The piquet on the left to be very attentive to the opposite shore, and the grenadier company in the redoubt is to detach a subaltern and twenty men to be posted among the stones to the right of this piquet.

Centinels at the out-posts to take notice of general officers.

It is recommended in the strongest manner to the commanding officers of corps to take very particular care of the ammunition: when any part of it is rendered unfit for immediate service, it is to be delivered in to the artillery.

The first brigade of the grenadiers to be at the water-side this night at nine, with all their baggage; when they arrive at the opposite side, captain Leslie will provide them with carts for their baggage.

The provision guard to be immediately augmented to thirty men with an officer; the officer commanding is to fortify his post with expedition, in the best manner he can.

Four days provisions to be delivered to the troops; the grenadiers and light infantry are not to receive any of the small species; pork and bread will be delivered as an equivalent.

The party at the landing-place to be relieved this night by a subaltern and thirty men of Anstruther's.

The provisions must be removed from their present inconvenient distance, to a spot under the little redoubt, which the assistant quarter-master general will pitch upon.

The six compaines of grenadiers of the line must be at the water-side this night at nine, with all their baggage : captain Leslie will attend on the opposite shore and provide them with carts.

The detachments ordered to cut fascines are to have escorts of the light infantry ; notice must be sent to colonel Howe in time, that a body of men are to be employed in that service at a particular hour, and the working party is not to go into the wood till the light infantry is posted.

The general has ordered two sheep and some rum to captain Casnum's company of grenadiers, for the spirit they shewed in pushing those savage Indians.

It is however recommended to the officers to preserve their people with caution, lest they should be drawn too far into the woods, and fall into an ambuscade.

Any regiment or corps that has left spare ammunition on board their ships, are to report it to the brigade major of the day, naming the ships, and specifying the quantities.

The provision guard of Monckton's at the water-side is to be drawn off, except a serjeant and eight men, who are to go immediatly to the place where the provisions now are ; this guard to be relieved this evening by a serjeant and eight men of Bragg's.

The usual manner of placing centinels in a wood gives the enemy frequent opportunity of killing single men at their posts ; it is therefore ordered, that when a covering party are to take post in a wood, that it be divided into squads of at least eight  
men



men each, and placed within convenient distance of each other, so as to be able to communicate; half of these squads are always to have their arms ready, which will not be very fatiguing, since they are relieved in the same manner the working parties are. —When the strength of the covering party will admit of it, there should be a reserve behind the center, and the parties upon each extremity should be double in number to the rest. All out-posts are to have double centinels in the night, and they are to be so near the guard that they can retire to it if attacked.

The regiments of Bragg's, Lascelles's, and Anstruther's are to be under arms this evening at five, on the ground in the front of Otway's; they are to receive their orders from general Townshend.

Some molasses, and a gill of rum *per* man, to be delivered to the troops this day.

The regiments and corps to be drawn up this evening at their alarm posts at five, that every person may know where he is to be posted in case of an alarm.

The regiments in the front line to march up to the parapet in the front: captain Capel, with the two companies in the post upon the right, is to be drawn up in the post. —Anstruther's regiment, ordered to support colonel Howe's corps, is to be drawn up, one half on the right, one half on the left, and to dress even with the light infantry. —Otway's regiment to post a company in each of the two lower batteries, and forty men in the intrenched white house. Colonel Fletcher, with the remainder of his regiment, marches up the hill, and dresses with his left to the redoubt, and his right to the intrenchment.

Lascelles's regiment to form with its left to general Townshend's quarters, and its right to the house occupied by captain Capel.

Before the regiments of the front line march to their alarm posts, they are to strike their tents and lay them flat, that the troops may be able to manoeuvre with as little difficulty as possible.

The Louisbourg grenadiers are to be in and about the large redoubt.

The commanding officers of corps are to take care to prevent the soldiers destroying the parapet, by taking out timber to burn. When wood is wanted a number of men may be sent to cut it, with a proper escort to cover them.

The troops in the redoubts and fortified posts are to have seventy rounds of ammunition, which they must put in the safest place they can.

Soldiers are not to be permitted to swim in the heat of the day, but only in the morning and evening.

Fifty men will be necessary to parade to-morrow morning at seven at the Laboratory Barn, to receive further orders from the commanding officer of the artillery.

On firing two cannon shot very quick from the right of Bragg's, the whole line is to repair forthwith to their alarm posts.

The guard at the water-side is to take up any soldier that may be seen swimming between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the evening; this order to be read to the men.

Two hundred and fifty men to parade this evening at the artillery ground at five; they will receive their orders from major M'Keller: when major M'Keller has established the posts in the front of the quarter-guard, an officer and eighteen men of each guard are to march to the post assigned them, leaving the remainder of his guard in its present post, who will be reinforced if necessary.

One captain, two subalterns, and fifty men of major Hardy's detachment to be posted in the redoubt

at



at night ; one subaltern and thirty men of that corps to be posted every evening at the batteries where the grenadiers were posted.

## A F T E R O R D E R S.

Bragg's and the Louisbourg grenadiers are immediately to parade at the head of the Louisbourg grenadier camp ; they are to leave their tents standing, and their baggage and provisions under a small guard.

Herrin's rangers to occupy captain Parker's post, Otway's to relieve Lascelles's grenadiers in the redoubt by a captain and eighty men, also to relieve the grenadiers post by a subaltern and forty-two men ; Bragg's regiment to relieve the grenadiers on the general's guard, and to send a subaltern and twenty men to occupy their breast-work opposite their grenadier encampment.

Monckton's to post a subaltern and twenty men of their picquet where their grenadier company was.

The regiment to parade one-third of their men for work to-morrow as usual.

The light infantry to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

The regiments and corps are to send for a gill of rum *per* man, which the commanding officers will order to be distributed to the men, in such a manner as they shall think proper.

The picquet of Bragg's on the left to be relieved at six by one of Monckton's ; Otway's on the right by one of Lascelles's.

One captain, two subalterns, and fifty men of Bragg's regiment for the redoubt this night.

Major Hardy's detachment to post a subaltern and thirty men at the batteries, and twelve men at the Point.

The regiments to parade one third of their men for work to-morrow as usual.

As it is impossible to move at present to a better ground, great care must be taken to air the tents and dry the straw and ground.

#### A F T E R O R D E R S, Four.

The piquets of Bragg's and Otway's to parade this evening at six at head quarters ; the half of Herrin's company of rangers to parade at the same time and place.

One captain, two subalterns, and seventy of the light infantry to be ready to march directly ; they will receive their orders from colonel Howe.

#### O R D E R S, Six.

Lascelles's regiment to encamp this evening on the ground of Anstruther's, and half of Otway's on Lascelles's ground : they are to shift their tents at dusk. For the future the commanding officers of the fascine-making parties are, when relieved, to send a report to major M'Keller of the number of their party, and the number of fascines and picquets they have made, and to pile them near the great redoubt.

Lascelles's to take the post lately occupied by Anstruther's.

The regiments to take care that the butchers and others who kill meat always bury the offals.

Anstruther's is always to furnish any working party, upon application made, with such a number of men as may be necessary to cover them.



Picquet for the left, Otway's; for the right, Bragg's; for the redoubt, Monckton's; general and provision guard, Otway's.

The troops to receive provisions to-morrow to 28th inclusive; Otway's at five, Lascelles's at seven, Bragg's at half past eight, Monckton's ten, Anstruther's and Rangers half past eleven, and artillery at one.

As fresh straw cannot conveniently be got for the troops, it is recommended to the commanding officers to direct the cutting of spruce boughs for that purpose.

The provision guard is to be augmented to sixteen at night, and remain so till morning, at which time the number added may return to camp; the serjeant of this guard is to post four centinels upon the beach, and all pretty near each other.

The general strictly forbids the inhuman practice of scalping, except when the enemy are Indians.

The troops to be ready to turn out at five this evening, and take their posts as shall be directed. When recovered men join their regiments, they are to be kept off duty a week or ten days, as the surgeon shall think best.

The troops to receive provisions to-morrow to the 1st of August inclusive.

The regiments to be under arms at five this afternoon at the head of their encampments, and to wait there till sent for to their respective alarm posts. The rest of the light infantry returns this night from the Isle of Orleans to the camp at Montmorency; Colonel Howe will take his former post; Anstruther's, Otway's, and Lascelles's will encamp upon their proper ground.

Great care to be taken by the regiments within their respective encampments, and in their neighbourhood, that all offal and filth of every kind, which might taint the air, be buried deep under ground;

and the general recommends, in the strongest manner, to the commanders of corps to have their camps kept sweet and clean : strict inquiry to be made in this camp, at the Point of Orleans, and the Point of Levi, concerning the conduct of the sutlers, and followers of the army ; any who are known to sell liquors that intoxicate the men, are to be forthwith dismissed, and sent aboard a ship.

The regiments are not to call in their working parties this evening, but are to exert themselves in finishing the business of this post, that further operations may take place.

The marines to work as usual till they receive orders to the contrary.

## AFTER ORDERS.

Two hundred men of the Royal American battalion, with their blankets, and two days provision ready dressed, to be in readiness below the Cove at eight in the morning, to embark in four flat-bottom boats ; this detachment is intended to reinforce the company of grenadiers, if there should be occasion : the boats are to row up with the flood, but out of cannon shot, till they are opposite the upper redoubt, when they must rest upon their arms, and wait for further orders.

Austruther's regiment, the light infantry, and rangers, are to march at nine, under colonel Howe's command, about a mile into the woods, towards the ford where the Canadians and Indians are encamped ; this body must skirt about within the wood from the camp of the light infantry to the road, but so as just to be seen from the opposite side of the river by the enemy. As major Hussey's corps will have been up most part of the night, they are to be left to guard the camp of the light infantry : colonel Howe will



will lengthen his line of march, so as to appear numerous; the remaining battalion will get under arms when the water begins to ebb, in readiness to cross the ford, if there should be absolute necessity for so doing; in the mean time they will continue their work with all possible diligence and assiduity.—If ships can be brought near enough to operate, and the wind is fair, an attack will be made upon one of the enemy's most detached works, in aid of which attack the artillery from hence must be employed. Brigadier general Townshend will be pleased to give such directions as he thinks most for service upon this head.

In general the cannon can't be fired, nor even be brought up to fire, till it is visible that the attack will be made.

If the day is over hot, and no wind, this operation can't take place.

If the battalions should march, colonel Howe must return to his camp in the most secret manner. The marines must be brought into the two redoubts where Lascelles's regiment takes post; the remaining part of the Americans into the great redoubt, Hefsen's company into the fortified house; Anstruther's and the light infantry will be ready to join the army.

When captain Cowart's detachment is not wanted by the artillery, forty of his men are to be put into the little redoubt near his camp, the rest into the great redoubt on the hill.

Major Guillian is appointed to act as aid-de-camp to the commander in chief till further orders.

The check which the grenadiers met with yesterday will, it is hoped, be a lesson to them for the future. They ought to know that such impetuous, irregular, and unsoldier-like proceeding destroys all order, and makes it impossible for the commander to form any disposition for an attack, and puts it  
out

out of the general's power to execute his plan. The grenadiers could not suppose that they alone could beat the French army, and therefore it was necessary that the corps under brigadiers Monckton and Townshend should have time to join, that the attack might be general. The very first fire of the enemy was sufficient to repulse men who had lost all sense of order and military discipline. Amherst's and the Highland regiment alone, by the soldier-like and cool manner in which they formed, would undoubtedly have beat back the whole Canadian army, if they had ventured to attack them: the loss however is inconsiderable; and may, if the men shew a proper attention to their officers, be easily repaired when a favourable opportunity offers.

The grenadiers of Louisbourg are to remain in the Isle of Orleans till further orders; lieutenant-colonel Murray is to command in that island.

The companies of grenadiers, of the battalion in camp at Montmorenci, are to join their respective regiments; and those belonging to general Monckton's corps are likewise to join their regiments; the Highlanders are to go over to their camp at Montmorenci.

## M O N T M O R E N C I.

Aug. 2.—Every regiment and corps is to send a return to the adjutant general the day after to-morrow of their officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men killed or wounded this campaign, specifying, as they can best, the day or night and place where it happened, and upon what occasion. For the future reports of any loss are to be made as soon as possible, and the occasion specified.

Aug. 3.—As the general has provided good store of rum for the men, half a gill may be delivered



out regularly every day; and when the weather is wet and cold, or when the men are much fatigued with work or duty, a gill may be delivered.

The ground within the three redoubts, in the front of the line of battle, is to be kept as clear as possible from huts and other obstacles that might hinder the movement of the troops.

All the horses already collected, or that may hereafter be driven in by our parties, are to be taken to the Isle of Orleans, and turned out to graze in the meadows.

Aug. 4.—The six companies of grenadiers to be under arms at six this afternoon in the front of the camp; the two companies of marines to be out at exercise as often as they conveniently can, and near their respective posts.

When a deserter comes in from the enemy, the officer commanding the guard or post who takes him up, is immediately to send him to head quarters, and not permit him to be examined, or any questions asked him, by any person whatsoever, till he is presented to the commander in chief.

A subaltern and twenty men of the company of marines on the right, is to relieve the post of marines at the lower battery this evening; the two companies are to take this duty alternately; the company on the left is always to give the serjeant and nine for the Point. In case of an alarm the officers commanding the party of twenty, is to retire to the redoubt above the battery, leaving such a number with the artillery officer as he shall want. The provision guard, in that case, is also to retire to the redoubt just above the provisions.

August 6.—Lascelles's regiment marches this night towards the village of ———.

The light infantry not upon duty, and that part of Anstruther's off duty formed in the order they were when last under arms, are to march tomorrow at

fix

fix two or three miles to the right into the woods that are about the ——— where small parties of rangers are to lead the files.

The battalions of Americans give no men for work this afternoon, that they may be under arms at fix to exercise; Otway's gives none to-morrow that they may have leisure to exercise.

August 7.—The commanding officers of regiments and corps are to order the tools that are in or about their encampments to be carefully collected together, so that whatever number they have over and above what they were at first ordered to receive for each regiment, may be immediately sent to the artillery.

August 8.—The picquet on the left is by no means to cut any of the brush-wood round their post, as has hitherto been practised.

Those regiments and corps that have got hand-barrows from the artillery are forthwith to return them, as they are much wanted.

9.—The two companies of grenadiers of the Royal Americans are to embark in four flat-bottom boats at fix to-morrow morning, to fall down with the tide and escort the generals as low as ———.

The grenadiers to take a day's provision with them; this detachment to return with the flood.

A detachment of light infantry and Bragg's regiment to march early to-morrow morning three or four miles into the woods in the same order that Anstruther's marched; this corps is to keep something more to the left, and then fall down into the open country, supply themselves with pease and other greens, and then return to camp.

10.—When any detachment sees or hears of the enemy, the commander must send immediate notice to the general.

When the escort that covers the working parties are posted, they are to receive the enemy in that situation



situation till the commander thinks proper to reinforce them, or call them off; in the mean time the working men are to get under arms, and wait for such orders as the commanding officer thinks proper to give.

The general was extremely surprized to see the disorders that seemed to run through the working parties this morning, and foresees, that if a stop is not immediately put to such unsoldier-like proceedings, the consequences must be very dangerous. The men fired this day upon one another, fired upon the light infantry, and were scattered in such a manner, that a few resolute people would have easily defeated them; it is therefore ordered and commanded, that when there is an alarm of this kind, every soldier remains at his post till ordered to march by his proper officer.

If any man presumes to detach himself, and leave his platoon, the officer will make an immediate example of him.

The general has ordered five guineas to be given to the centinels of Otway's, for taking an Indian alive, whose business it was to surprize some negligent centinels, and assassinate them.

When a small party of volunteers proposes themselves to lie in wait during the night, for the reconnoitring parties which the enemies may push towards the camp, the general will give them leave to try it; and if any soldier kills an Indian, or takes him alive (which is still more difficult) he shall be handsomely rewarded.

The parties shall not consist of more than fourteen or sixteen men, unless when a subaltern commands, and in that case they may be of twenty or twenty-five men.

When the soldiers are not employed in work, they are to dress and clean themselves, so as to appear

pear under arms and upon all occasions in the most soldier-like manner.

Each regiment and corps are to parade a man of a tent to-morrow morning at six, in the rear of Monckton's, with their arms, and officers in proportion to their number. They are to go out for garden stuff, and are to be covered by that part of the five piquets of the line which is not upon immediate duty; the whole to be commanded by major Morris.

A sixth of the men of each corps to parade at six to-morrow, and work till ten.

Captain Porter's company of grenadiers, and captain Isleback's company of marines, are to hold themselves in readiness to pass over to the Isle of Orleans, and relieve the grenadiers of Louisbourg in their duty there.

As the enemy's light troops are continually hovering about the camp, in hopes of surprizing some small guard, or some of the centinels, it is necessary to be very vigilant on duty; the out-posts and guards in the redoubts are not to have less than a third of their men under arms; and for an hour before day, and for at least half an hour after broad day-light, the whole are to be under arms.

17.—Mr. Cameron, a volunteer in the light infantry of Lascelles's regiment, having distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner in the defence of a house, with only a serjeant and sixteen men of Lascelles's light infantry, against a body of Canadians and Savages, greatly superior in number, the general has ordered, that the first vacant commission in the army be given to Mr. Cameron, as an acknowledgement of his good conduct and very gallant behaviour. A scalping party of general Bragg's regiment, commanded by a serjeant, distinguished themselves upon the same occasion, and hastened to the assistance of their friends with very great spirit.

Some



Some detachments are to take post along the coast to prevent the enemy from getting in their harvest.

18.—If a soldier pretends to dispute the authority of an officer of another corps, under whose command soever he is, and if any soldier presumes to use any indecent language to the non-commissioned officers of his own, or any other corps, such soldier shall be punished in an exemplary manner.

The regiments and corps (the light infantry excepted) are to be at the alarm post at five this evening.

20.—If any woman refuses to serve as nurse in the hospital, or leaves it without being regularly dismissed by order of the director, she shall be struck off the provision roll, and if found afterwards in any of the camps she shall be turned out immediately.

25.—The out-posts and guards are to be most careful for the future in stopping all soldiers who are found attempting to slip by them; it has been observed, that fascines have been taken away from the places where they were deposited by order, and that piquets have been taken out of the fraizing of the redoubts, any soldier who is found guilty of such irregularity will be most severely punished; the women are also forbid this practice.

27.—Two subalterns and sixty Highlanders under the command of lieutenant-colonel Murray are to take post in the house lately occupied by the marines.

Sept. 7.—Brigadier Monckton's brigade consists of the battalions of Amherst, Lawrence, and Kennedy; brigadier Townshend's brigade is composed of the battalions of Bragg, Lascelles, and Highlanders; the third brigade, under brigadier general Murray, is composed of the battalions of Otway, Anstruther, and the grenadiers of Louisbourg.



When the army is formed into two lines, the second brigade forms the second line; when the army is in a single line every brigade or corps is to have one fourth part in reserve, about 200 paces in its rear.

When a brigade or battalion is in order of battle in the neighbourhood of any house, coppice, or strong ground in its front or flank, care must be taken to throw a detachment into it. The light infantry have no first post in the order of battle, they will be thrown upon one or other of the wings, with a view to take the enemy in flank or rear, if occasion offers.

The general is too well acquainted with the valour and good inclination of the troops to doubt their behaviour. They know the enemy they have to deal with to be irregular, cowardly, and corrupt, a little vigilance however is necessary to prevent surprizes; the corps must keep together, must not disperse, nor wander about the country.

The enemy will soon find that the artillery and musketry of this chosen body of infantry is sufficiently formidable.

When the coasts have been examined, and the best landing place is pitched upon, the troops will be ordered to disembark, perhaps this night's tide.

The following battalions are to hold themselves in readiness to go into the flat-bottom boats, fifty men in each boat, besides officers (viz.) Amherst's, Kennedy's, Otway's, Anstruther's, and Murray's corps of grenadiers.

#### Distribution of the flat-bottom Boats.

Amherst's six, Otway's eight, Kennedy's four, Anstruther's six, Murray's six, total thirty.



If there be more men in any corps than the boats can hold, according to the regulation of fifty to a boat, they are to remain in their ships till further orders.

These battalions will receive their orders from brigadier general Monckton, who has brigadier Murray under him.

One hundred of the light infantry, under major Hussey's command, from on board the Sutherland, to be put in each of the armed vessels when brigadier Monckton's corps moves.

It is intended that the Hunter Sloop, the Armed Sloop, the Artillery Sloop, and the floating batteries, should accompany the flat-bottom boats when they have the troops on board.

The troops ordered for the first embarkation to take two days provision on board immediately.

### At Anchor off CAPE ROUGE.

Sept. 8.—The Lovell transport, with the Royal American battalion of Lawrence's on board, and the Edward and Mary, with the light infantry, are to proceed with the tide, under convoy of the Hunter Sloop, and come to an anchor opposite Point au Tremble; the long boats, with twelve pounders on board, to go with these vessels, and enable the commanding officer to put on an appearance of intending to land at that point. The commander will receive further instructions from the general.

The five battalions are to embark in the flat-bottom boats, so as to be in readiness to put off with the first of the morning flood; and captain Chads will be so good as to conduct them so as to arrive at the landing place an hour and half before high water.



If the floating batterries cannot keep up with the flat bottom boats, captain Chads will order some of the best rowing boats to take them in tow.

When colonel Young perceives that brigadier Monckton's corps is landed, he will fall down opposite the place, so that his corps and the light infantry may be put on shore at low water if it can be done.

The Ann and Elizabeth, with Bragg's regiment on board, and the Howard, with Lascelles's, are to fall down after the flat-bottom boats, and anchor opposite the landing place, so that the flat-bottom boats may endeavour to land them the same tide, or, if that cannot be done, at low water. The debarkation of these troops, and those under colonel Young, is to be directed by Brigadier General Townshend.

The rest of the troops will fall down next flood.

The king's commissaries are on board the Employment transport, which has provisions on board.

## C A P E R O U G E.

Sept. 9.—As the weather is so bad that no military operation can take place, and as the men are excessively crowded in the transports, and in the men of war, so as to endanger their health; it is ordered, that the undermentioned troops be landed at the mill upon the south shore, and that they are cantoned in the village and church of St. Nicholas, in readiness to embark at the first signal. The signal to march and embark by day, will be two guns fired fast, and two slow, from the Sutherland. The signal by night, will be lights at the main top-gallant mast-head of the same ship, and two guns.

The Louisbourg grenadiers from the — ship;  
from the Adventure transport, of Otway's, 250;  
from the — transport, of Anstruther's, 200; from  
the



the same transport, of the Highlanders, 100; from the Ward transport of Lascelles's, 160, D<sup>o</sup>. Highlanders, 100; from the Ann and Elizabeth, of Bragg's, 160, of the Highlanders, 100; from the Sutherland man of war, Amherst's grenadiers, 50; from the Leostoff man of war 200 of Amherst's; total 1520—Brigadier Monckton takes the command of these troops, and Brigadier Murray is also for this duty.

The troops afloat to report to Brigadier-General Townshend.

## S U T H E R L A N D.

Sept. 11.—The troops ashore (except the light infantry and Americans) are to be upon the beach to-morrow morning at five, in readiness to embark; the light infantry and Americans will embark about eight.

The detachments of artillery to be put on board the armed sloops this day.

The troops to hold themselves in readiness to land and attack the enemy.

As the Leostoff and Squirrel frigates are ordered to follow the flat-bottom boats, the troops belonging to these ships are to remain on board, and the boats intended for these corps are to take in others, according to the following distribution.

### Boats:

Stirling Castle	2	{ To take 50 each of Bragg's, one of the Ann and Elizabeth instead of Amherst's.
Dublin —	3	
Alcide —	1	
Pembroke —	4	{ To take Kennedy's from Employment transport.
Vanguard —	4	
Trident —	4	{ To take colonel Howe's corps of light infantry from the Ann and Mary.

Centurion — 2 } To take Anstruther's from the  
Shrewsbury — 4 } George.

Medway — 2 } To take Lascelles's in five boats  
Captain — 4 } from the Ward, and to take  
Amherst's and the American  
grenadiers from the Suther-  
land.

There remains to be taken into the boats of the fleet; 200 Highlanders, of which captain Leslie's schooner takes 50 from the Ann and Elizabeth; the remaining 150 Highlanders in the Ward transport will be taken in the following boats:

The Sutherland's long-boat 40; the Alcide 40, Medway 40, and the Sutherland's cutter 15; the next ships carry troops immediately after the flat-bottom boats;

Leostoff —	300	Amherst's,
Squirrel —	240	Louisbourg grenadiers,
Race Horse —	250	Highlanders,
Three armed vessels	200	Light infantry,
Lovel transport —	400	Royal Americans,
Adventure —	400	Otway's. Total 1910.

The ordnance vessel with tools and artillery men. One hundred and fifty Highlanders to be removed from the George transport into the Sea Horse frigate, 100 Highlanders to be removed from the Ann and Elizabeth to the Sea Horse frigate to-morrow evening, after the re-imbarkation of brigadier Monckton's corps.

No of Boats.

Order of Troops in the line of Boats,	{	8	Light infantry,
		6	Bragg's,
		4	Kennedy's,
		5	Lascelles's,
		6	Anstruther's

One



One flat-bottom boat, and the boats of the fleet, to take the detachment of Highlanders and American grenadiers.

Captain Chads has received the general's instructions in respect to the order in which the troops are to move and land in: no officer must attempt to make the least alteration, or interfere with captain Chad's particular province, least (as the boats move in the night) there be confusion and disorder amongst them.

The troops will go into their boats to-morrow night about nine, or when it is pretty near high-water; but the navy officers, commanding the different divisions of boats, will approve of the fittest time; and as there will be a necessity of remaining some part of the night in the boats, the officers will provide accordingly, and the soldiers shall have a gill of rum extraordinary to mix with their water.

Arms, ammunition, and two days provisions is all the soldiers are to take into the boats: the ships, with the blankets, tents, necessaries, &c. will soon be up.

## S I G N A L S.

1st. For the flat-bottom boats, with the troops on board, to rendezvous abreast the Sutherland, between her and the south shore, keeping near her; is, one light in the Sutherland's main-top-mast shrowds.

2d. When they go away from the Sutherland she will shew two lights in the main-top-mast shrowds, one over the other.

The men are to be quite silent, and when they are about to land, must not upon any account fire out of the boats. The officers of the navy are not to be interrupted in their part of the duty. They will



will receive their orders from the officer appointed to superintend the whole, to whom they are answerable.

Officers of artillery, and detachments of gunners, are put on board the armed sloops to regulate their fire, that in the hurry our own troops may not be hurt by our artillery. Captain Yorke and the officers will be particularly careful to distinguish the enemy, and to point their fire against them. The frigates will not fire till broad day-light, so that no mistake can be made.

The officers commanding floating batteries will receive particular orders from the general.

The troops will be supplied to-morrow to the fourteenth.

### Sutherland, at Anchor off St. Nicholas.

Sept. 12.—The enemy's forces are now divided, great scarcity of provisions in their camp, and universal discontent among the Canadians; the second officer in command is gone to Montreal or St. John's, which gives reason to think that general Amherst is advancing into that colony: a vigorous blow struck by the army at this juncture may determine the fate of Canada: our troops below are ready to join us; all the light artillery and tools are embarked at the Point of Levi, and the troops will land where the enemy seems least to expect it.

The first body that gets ashore is to march directly to the enemy, and drive them to any little posts they may occupy.

The officers must be careful that the succeeding bodies do not by any mistake fire upon those who go before them.

The battalions must form upon the upper ground with expedition, and be ready to charge whatever presents itself.

When



When the artillery and troops are landed, a corps is to be left to secure the landing place, while the rest march on, and endeavour to bring the French and Canadians to battle.

The officers and men will remember what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers are capable of doing against five weak battalions, mingled with a disorderly peasantry.

The soldiers must be attentive to their officers, and resolute in the execution of their duty.

## THE END.

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The Placart published by General JAMES WOLFE, Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty, on his Arrival in the River St. Lawrence, 1759.

THE king, justly exasperated against France, has set on foot a considerable armament by land and sea, to bring down the haughtiness of that crown. His aim is to destroy the most considerable settlements of the French in North America: it is not against the industrious peasants, their wives and children, nor against the ministers of religion, that he designs making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel exposes them, and promises them his protection, offers to maintain them in their possessions, and permits them to follow the worship of their religion, provided that they do not take any part in the difference between the two crowns, directly or indirectly.

The



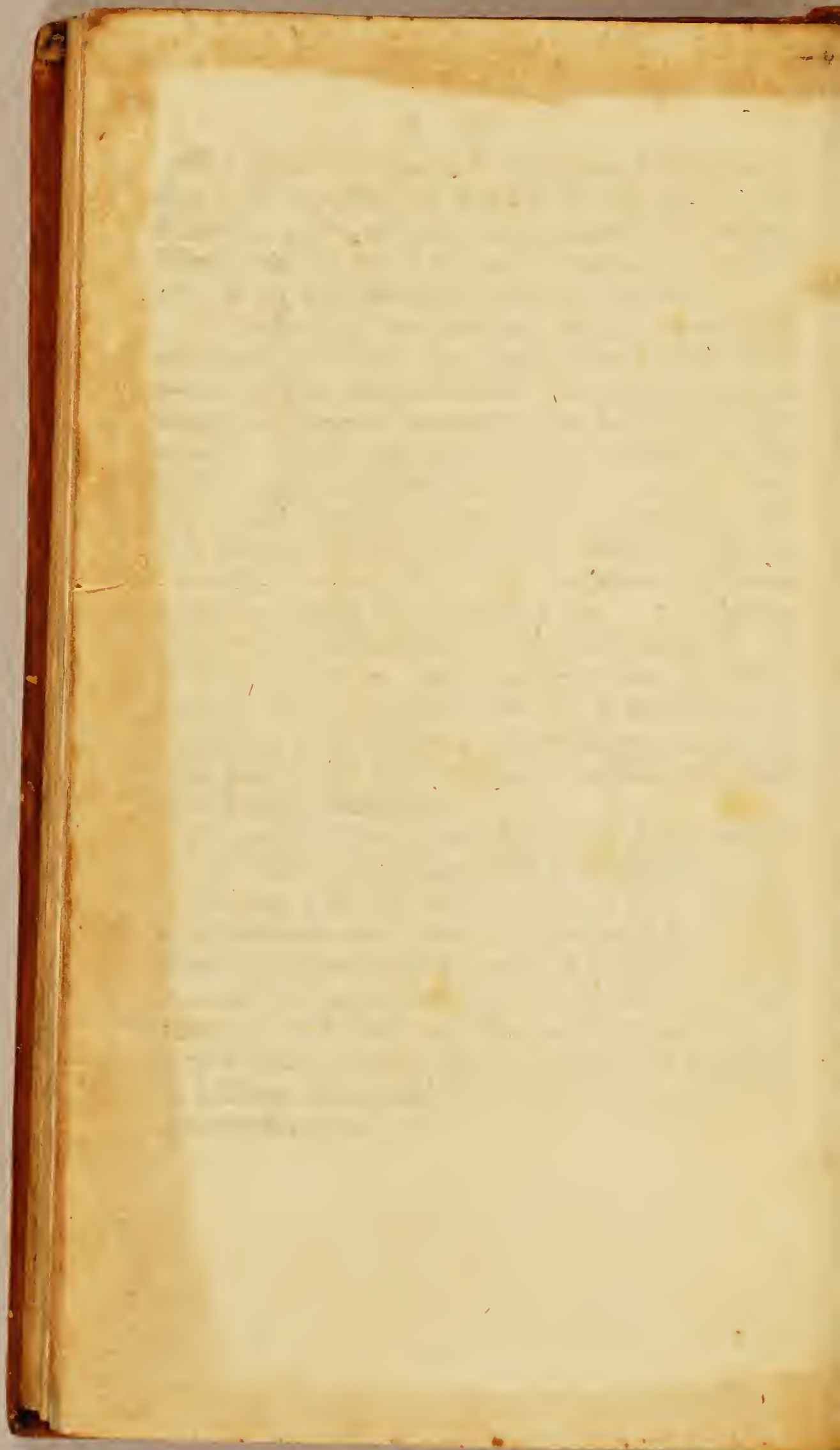
The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their situation: the English are masters of the river, and blocking up the passage to all succours from Europe. They have besides a powerful army on the continent under the command of General Amherst.

The resolution the Canadians ought to take, is by no means doubtful: the utmost exertion of their valour will be intirely useless, and will only serve to deprive them of the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French against the subjects of Great Britain in America would excuse the most severe reprisals; but Englishmen are too generous to follow barbarous examples. They offer to the Canadians the sweets of peace, amidst the horrors of war. It is left to them to determine their fate by their conduct. If their presumption, and a wrong-placed, as well as fruitless courage, should make them take the most dangerous part, they only will be blamed, when they shall groan under the weight of that misery to which they expose themselves.

General Wolfe flatters himself that the whole world will do him justice, if the inhabitants of Canada force him, by their refusal, to have recourse to violent methods. He concludes, in laying before them the strength and power of England, which generously stretches out her hand to them: a hand ready to assist them on all occasions, and even at a time when France, by its weakness, is incapable of assisting them, and abandons them in the most critical moment.









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